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# Fruit

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# OUTLOOK & SITUATION

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## Summary

### Large Fresh Fruit Supplies Hold Down Prices

Fresh markets supplies of summer fruit—particularly nectarines, freestone peaches, Bartlett pears, and plums—will be moderately to sharply more than last year. These ample fresh supplies, plus significant remaining citrus supplies are expected to keep most fresh fruit prices below year-earlier levels.

U.S. peach production in 1983 is forecast at 2.15 billion pounds, 6 percent less than a year ago. Excluding California clingstones, the total peach crop is expected to be 1.2 billion pounds, up 3 percent. Production of California clingstones is likely to fall 17 percent from 1982, reflecting the cold rainy weather this spring. Also, the nine

Southern States may harvest a 25-percent smaller peach crop than last year because of a mid-April freeze that struck the Southeast.

The West Coast Bartlett pear crop is expected to rise 7 percent from 1982. California nectarine production is forecast to be another alltime high. California plums may advance 52 percent from last year but are not likely to reach the 1981 record. Because of bad weather, sweet cherries will be down 3 percent from last year, and tart cherries may be down 55 percent from 1982's large crop.

As of June 1, citrus production for 1982/83 was forecast at 13.4 million tons, up 11 percent from last season, primarily reflecting the larger orange crop. Remaining



supplies of oranges, grapefruit, and lemons on June 1 were well above a year ago.

The larger Florida orange crop, combined with higher juice yield, contributed to a significantly increased pack of frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ). However, because both carryin stocks and imports (mostly from Brazil) are smaller, total FCOJ supplies are moderately less than in 1981/82. Movement has been slack, so f.o.b. prices of FCOJ have remained at \$3.95 a dozen 6-ounce cans, the same as a year ago. Slow movement is likely to keep prices relatively steady through the summer.

The Crop Reporting Board's June index of grower prices for fresh and processing fruit stood at 121, 4 percent below May and 27 percent below a year ago. The substantially larger remaining supplies of citrus and the greater soft fruit supplies are expected to keep prices lower than a year ago throughout the summer.

Although retail prices of fresh fruit have risen steadily since February, still they are moderately below a year earlier. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) consumer price index for fresh fruit in May was 300.6 (1967=100), 3 percent above April but 5.7 percent below a year ago. Substantially lower apple and orange prices have more than offset higher banana prices. Retail prices are expected to continue to rise throughout the summer.

## Fruit Situation

### GENERAL PRICE OUTLOOK

The June index of grower prices for fresh and processing fruit declined again after pushing upward in May. The index fell to 121 (1977=100) from 126 in May, as lower prices were reported for all fruits except lemons and strawberries. So far this year, the index of prices received by growers for all fruit has averaged almost 17 percent below a year earlier. The substantially larger remaining supplies of citrus and the greater soft fruit supplies for the fresh market are expected to keep prices lower throughout this summer.

**Table 1.—Index of annual and quarterly prices received by growers for fresh and processing fruit**

Year	1977=100				
	Annual	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1980	124	125	131	117	122
1981	130	119	123	135	142
1982	175	142	159	227	174
1983		128	123		

SOURCE: Agricultural Prices, SRS.

Although retail prices of fresh fruit have risen steadily since last February, they are still moderately below a year ago, again because of ample supplies. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reported the May consumer price index for fresh fruit at 300.6 (1967=100), 5 percent below a year ago. Substantially lower apple and orange prices more than offset higher banana prices. The rainstorms in Honduras and Guatemala damaged some banana plantations and temporarily reduced supplies. Retail

The smaller 1982 pack and fair demand have reduced stocks of most canned fruit. Smaller 1983 crops—particularly of clingstone peaches and apricots—will lead to yet another reduction in the canned fruit pack. Consequently, with stocks of some canned fruit lower, supplies may be below a year ago during 1983/84.

Smaller crops of tart cherries and strawberries will reduce the frozen pack. However, stocks in cold storage are larger than last year, and supplies of frozen fruit and berries may still be adequate for market demand.

Ample supplies and sluggish movement have kept wholesale prices of raisins below last year's increased levels, but dried prune prices have remained steady.

Per capita consumption of fruit in 1982 is estimated at 215.1 pounds (fresh weight equivalent). It is not possible to directly compare this poundage with 1981 figures because data on processed pineapples were discontinued in 1982. However, excluding processed pineapples, 1981 fruit consumption of 214.6 pounds per person was slightly below comparable 1982 data. Consumption of fresh fruit—both citrus and noncitrus—declined after bad weather resulted in reduced crops. Use of frozen fruits and fruit juices rose in 1982, as did the per capita consumption of dried fruit.

prices of bananas in May rose 6 percent from April. With the seasonally reduced supplies for apples and citrus, retail prices of fresh fruit are expected to advance, but still remain lower than a year ago. In contrast, retail prices of processed fruit have remained slightly higher than a year ago. The increase is mainly attributed to slight increases in the producer prices of canned fruit items, particularly juice. Although producer prices of canned fruit items have strengthened somewhat recently, retail prices of processed fruit are not expected to rise appreciably, in view of the larger supplies of summer fruit in prospect for the fresh market.

**Table 2.—Annual and quarterly consumer price indexes for fresh fruit**

Year	1967=100				
	Annual	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1980	264	238	265	290	261
1981	278	256	276	302	279
1982	309	289	322	333	293
1983		274	<sup>1</sup> 296		

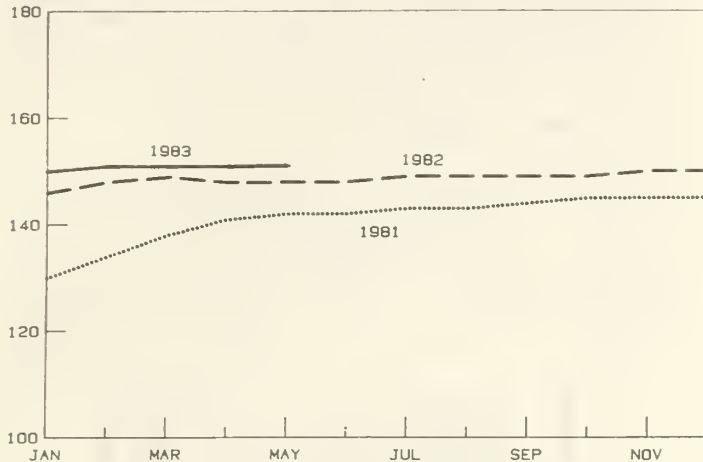
<sup>1</sup>Two-month average.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Despite relatively good demand, producer prices of canned fruit have averaged slightly lower than a year ago. The May BLS producer price index for canned fruit stood at 248.9 (1967=100), slightly below last year. However, with stocks depleted and the pack this season possibly smaller, producer prices of most canned fruit are expected to strengthen in the months ahead.

The producer price index for canned fruit juice has been slightly higher, primarily because of price increases

December 1977=100



for apple, grapefruit, and pineapple juices. In contrast, prices of FCOJ have been lower, reflecting slow demand. Adequate supplies and sluggish movement have kept producer prices of raisins below last year's high levels, but dried prune prices have remained steady.

## NONCITRUS

Supplies of summer fruit for the fresh market, particularly nectarines, freestone peaches, Bartlett pears, and plums will be moderately to sharply more than last year. Thus, these larger fresh supplies, plus remaining citrus supplies significantly greater than last year, are expected to keep most fresh fruit prices at all levels below a year earlier.

The smaller clingstone peach crop in prospect will result in a smaller pack of canned peaches and fruit cocktail. Thus, with the substantially smaller inventories of most canned fruit, total supplies of some canned fruit will be down.

The smaller crops of strawberries and tart cherries will reduce the frozen pack. But with larger stocks, total supplies of frozen fruit and berries may still be adequate for market demand. Consequently, prices are not expected to rise appreciably.

**Table 3.—U.S. production of selected fruits, 1981, 1982, and indicated 1983**

Crops	1981	1982	1983
1,000 tons			
Apricots	89	113	109
Cherries, sweet	153	158	153
Cherries, tart	67	155	70
Nectarines	182	173	200
Peaches	1,391	1,146	1,073
Bartlett pears			
(West Coast)	596	525	560
California plums	198	119	180
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,676</b>	<b>2,389</b>	<b>2,345</b>
California prunes			
(dried basis)	160	126	135

SOURCE: Crop Production, SRS

## Apricots

### Crop Moderately Smaller

The 1983 apricot crop is forecast at 109,300 tons, down 3 percent from 1982. California, the leading producer, is responsible for the drop, anticipating a harvest of 105,000 tons, compared with 110,000 in 1982. However, Utah and Washington indicate that their crops will be greater than last year.

California field prices for dried apricots were posted in May and remained unchanged from the previous 2 years. The smaller crop will result in a smaller pack. Carryover stocks on June 1 were 259,000 cases (24-2-1/2 basis) and represented a 76-percent decline from 1982. As a result of the extremely low carryover and projected smaller pack, canned apricot supplies will likely be tight and prices are likely to remain higher than last year.

## Bananas

### Imports Increase Through Early 1983

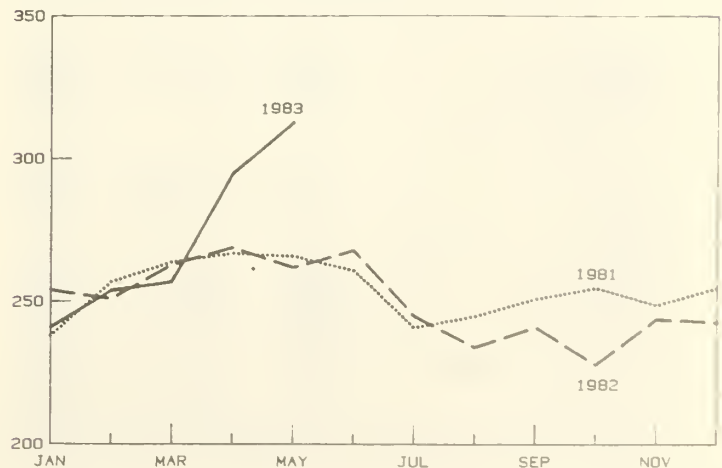
Total imports of bananas through the first 5 months of 1983, at 1.05 million metric tons, were moderately above the comparable period a year ago. U.S. imports were up for all major suppliers except Ecuador, which registered a substantial decline. Honduras, at 233,058 metric tons, shipped the largest amount of bananas to the United States. Although imports from Honduras through May were about even with 1982, it is likely that imports through 1983 will fall below 1982. A hurricane in mid-March damaged an extensive portion of the crop and trees.

The Guatemalan crop was also severely damaged by the hurricane, but Costa Rica's trees were not hurt. Its exports to the United States for January-May were estimated at 224,295 metric tons, well above last year's shipments. Colombian exports jumped substantially during the same period, while Panamanian imports, at 91,700 metric tons, soared above January-May 1982.

BLS retail prices for fresh bananas through first-quarter 1983 were moderately less than in 1982 because of increased imports and abundant supplies of citrus and apples. April prices, however, rose sharply above first-quarter quotes in response to damage reports from the March hurricane. The retail price continued to advance in May and was much higher than a year earlier. Retail prices will likely remain above last year.

Bananas: BLS Consumer Price Index

% of 1967





## Cherries

### Tart Cherry Production Sharply Less

May freezes and cool weather severely damaged the tart cherry crop in Michigan which produces about two-thirds of the U.S. crop. This season's tart cherry production is estimated at 140 million pounds, 55 percent less than the 1982 outturn.

The seven major cherry producing States showed a wide variation in production. Michigan's crop was estimated at 80 million pounds, compared with 260 million in 1982. New York and Pennsylvania expect to harvest 10 and 18 percent more cherries, respectively, than a year earlier. Wisconsin's crop, however, is forecast to be 35 percent less than in 1982 because of a late frost. Colorado's tart cherry production is forecast at 2.4 million pounds, compared with 0.4 million last year. Oregon and Utah also anticipate sharply larger crops.

April 1 stocks of canned cherries totaled 88,673 cases (basis 24 2-1/2's), up 83 percent from 1982. Cold storage holdings continued to decline seasonally. The industry anticipates lower utilized production for leading States. The sharply reduced crop has caused the Cherry Advisory Board to recommend that all cherries produced this year be marketed. As a result of sharply lower supplies, tart cherry prices, at both the wholesale and retail level, will likely be higher than last year.

### Sweet Cherry Crop Down Slightly

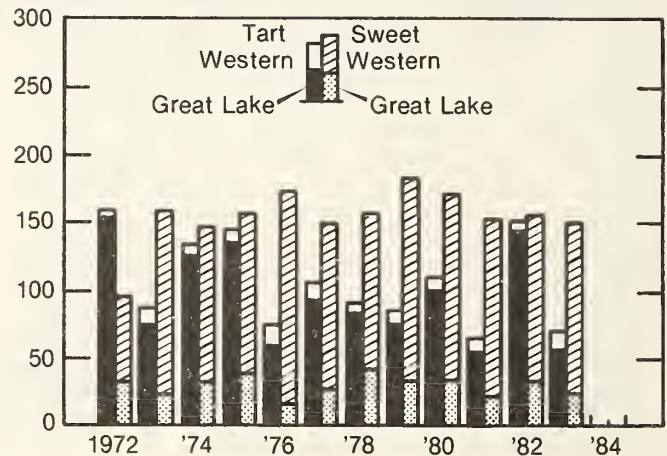
Despite the gains shown by most cherry producing States, the 1983 sweet cherry crop is forecast at 152,830 tons, 3 percent below 1982. Again, bad weather in Michigan, a major State, was a primary cause of the drop in production.

Michigan's production is projected at 20,000 tons, compared with 33,500 in 1982. Washington, the largest grower, expects a harvest of 67,000 tons, up slightly from last year. Oregon's outturn, at 41,000 tons, is 17 percent more than a year ago. Sweet cherry production in Idaho, New York, Pennsylvania, and Utah show moderate to substantial gains. The California and Montana crops will be down 3 and 56 percent, respectively, from 1982.

Canned sweet cherry stocks on April 1 were larger than in 1982, while shipments were just slightly down. Cold storage stocks in May declined seasonally. Significantly reduced supplies from Michigan, a major processor, could trigger higher prices for canned and frozen sweet cherries at wholesale and retail outlets.

### U.S. Cherry Production

Thous. tons



USDA

Neg. ERS 637-83(6)

## Grapes

Official estimates of the grape crop in California were available on July 12, about the time this report went to press. Data on total U.S. grape production will be released on August 11. The industry reports that a recent survey shows the bunch count for California grapes to be below last season.

### California Grape Acreage Trends Upward

A recent survey indicated that total California grape acreage continues to rise. Area during the 1982 crop year is estimated at 738,544 acres, up almost 5 percent

**Table 4.—Cherries: Production by type, 11 States, 1981, 1982, and indicated 1983<sup>1</sup>**

State	Sweet			Tart			All varieties		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
<i>Tons</i>									
New York	1,750	3,500	4,000	3,500	10,500	11,500	5,250	14,000	15,500
Pennsylvania	300	600	730	4,000	2,750	3,250	4,300	3,350	3,980
Michigan	23,000	33,500	20,000	44,000	130,000	40,000	67,000	163,500	60,000
Wisconsin	—	—	—	4,800	5,000	3,250	4,800	5,000	3,250
4 Great Lake States	25,050	37,600	24,730	56,300	148,250	58,000	81,350	185,850	82,730
Montana	1,240	3,400	1,500	—	—	—	1,240	3,400	1,500
Idaho	3,100	2,700	2,900	—	—	—	3,100	2,700	2,900
Colorado	—	—	—	800	200	1,200	800	200	1,200
Utah	4,500	2,100	4,700	7,000	4,500	7,250	11,500	6,600	11,950
Washington	46,400	66,000	67,000	—	—	—	46,400	66,000	67,000
Oregon	40,000	35,000	41,000	2,500	2,500	3,500	42,500	37,500	44,500
California	32,750	11,400	11,000	—	—	—	32,750	11,400	11,000
7 Western States	127,990	120,600	128,100	10,300	7,200	11,950	138,290	127,800	140,050
11 States	153,040	158,200	152,830	66,600	155,450	69,950	219,640	313,650	222,780

<sup>1</sup>Includes unharvested production and harvested not sold, (tons): Total sweet, 1981-6,320; 1982-16,170; Total tart (tons), 1981-200; 1982-33,000.

SOURCE: Crop Production, SRS



from the previous year. Of the total, the bearing acreage was 619,976, up 4.7 percent from 1981 and accounting for 84 percent. The nonbearing acreage, at 118,568, was up 5.1 percent. The increase was shared by all three types of grapes—wine, raisin, and table.

Wine-type grapes, at 363,491 acres, continued to lead with 49.1 percent of the total acreage. The increase is due to expansion in both bearing and nonbearing acreage. Bearing acreage, at 291,413, was up 4.5 percent, while nonbearing acreage showed a 13-percent increase. Raisin-type varieties totaled 291,759 acres, or 39.5 percent with a 3-percent expansion over a year ago. All of this expansion was in bearing acreage, which increased 4.4 percent. Table-type varieties were 83,294 acres, or 11.3 percent of the total, with increases for both bearing and nonbearing acreage. With the continued increase in nonbearing acreage, larger crops are likely in the years ahead.

Total plantings in 1982 are estimated at 30,868 acres, down 31 percent from 1981. The 10,482 acres planted to French Colombard form the largest area planted to any variety in 1982. Plantings of Thompson Seedless were second with 5,495 acres, followed by Chenin Blanc with 3,767 acres, Chardonnay with 1,859 acres, Flame Seedless with 1,262 acres, and Sauvignon Blanc with 1,423 acres. White grapes continue to dominate new plantings of wine varieties, accounting for 18,979 acres or 90 percent of the total wine grape acreage planted in 1982.

### Domestic Wine Shipments Slow

Despite the sluggish economy, demand for wine continues to rise. But it is growing at a slow rate. During 1982, a total of 512 million gallons of wine were distributed in the United States, up 1.3 percent from 1981. The increase was due entirely to larger shipments of foreign wine, while shipments of domestic wine were down slightly. Of the total shipments, 390 million gallons were domestic wine, down 0.2 percent from 1981. The domestic share declined from 77 percent in 1981 to 76 in 1982. Up 6.4 percent from a year ago, imports of foreign wine have increased steadily since 1980. The increase can be partially attributed to the strong U.S. dollar, which makes foreign wine cost less than before. Table wine sales continued to lead the market, with an increase of 2.6 percent from 1981, but the biggest percentage growth was recorded in sparkling wine, up 9 percent. According to the Wine Institute, the per capita quantity of commercially produced wine entering distribution channels in the United States increased from 2.20 gallons per capita in 1981 to 2.21 in 1982.

Marking their first decline in the last several years, U.S. exports of wine are preliminarily estimated at 9.1 million gallons for 1982, 14 percent below 1981. The strong U.S. dollar has hurt U.S. wine in foreign markets. The total value of exports amounted to \$38.2 million, off 9 percent from 1981.

During the first 4 months of 1983, shipments of California wine totaled 113 million gallons, a decrease of 1.6 percent from 1982. The slow sales have resulted in larger inventories. Consequently, the May producer price index reported by the BLS has remained relatively steady at 259.0 (1967=100), up only 1.4 percent from a year earlier. Retail prices have fluctuated within a narrow range. The BLS May consumer price index of 239.1 (1967=100) was only slightly above a year earlier. With larger stocks and imports, wine prices are expected to remain relatively steady.

**Table 5.—Wine: Inventories in California, other States, and United States<sup>1</sup>**

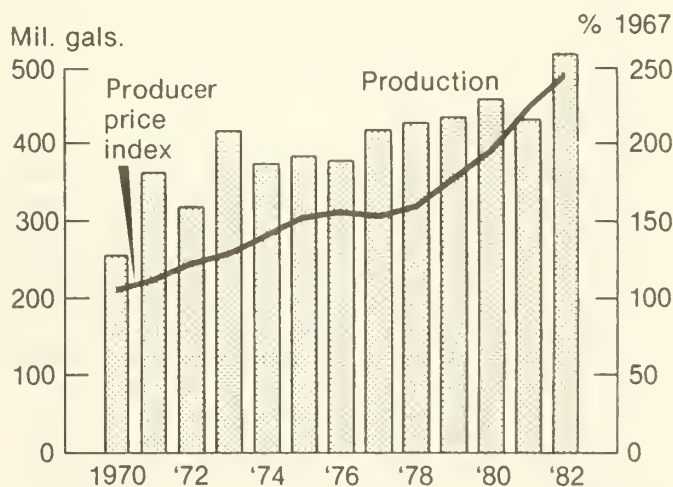
Area and type of wine	March 31		
	1983 <sup>3</sup>	1982 <sup>4</sup>	1981 <sup>4</sup>
1,000 gallons			
California:			
Table	522,448	429,237	418,592
Dessert	46,379	45,440	59,413
Other	18,895	17,249	17,071
Total	587,722	491,926	495,076
Other States:			
Table	34,008	30,525	28,456
Dessert	9,938	10,543	11,810
Other	4,240	4,580	4,743
Total	48,186	45,648	45,009
United States <sup>2</sup> :			
Table	556,456	459,762	447,246
Dessert	56,317	55,983	71,203
Other	23,134	21,829	21,903
Total	635,907	537,574	540,352

<sup>1</sup>Inventories in bonded wineries and wine cellars. Excludes standard wine produced as distilling material. <sup>2</sup>Sum of components is not equal to total in all cases as a result of rounding individual figures.

<sup>3</sup>Preliminary. <sup>4</sup>Sum of figures for California and Other States may not equal U.S. totals because U.S. totals are revised figures and revised figures are not available for individual States.

SOURCE: Wine Institute's Economic Research Department from reports of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms.

### U.S. Wine



1982 production estimated. July-June crop year.

USDA

Neg. ERS 249-83(6)

### Raisin Shipments Slow

Reflecting a decrease of 9.1 percent in export shipments so far this season, total shipments of raisins amounted to 195,274 tons through May, down 3.4 percent from last season. Domestic shipments increased 2 percent and accounted for 78 percent of the total. Lower exports primarily reflected significantly reduced shipments to Europe; a European Community subsidy to Greece has disrupted the markets in the Community. However, Japan, our leading customer, has increased its purchases by 16 percent from a year ago. Recent exports have picked up substantially as a result of the export

incentive program that allows packers to pay growers a lower price for export raisins.

Reflecting larger supplies and slow movement, producer raisin prices have been steady at levels slightly below a year ago. Current stocks of raisins are significantly larger than a year earlier.

## Nectarines

### Crop Sets Record

The California nectarine crop is forecast at a record 200,000 tons, 16 percent more than last year and 10 percent above 1981, because of an expansion in bearing acreage and very good fruit sets. The bearing acreage in 1982 is currently estimated at 22,150, compared with 20,970 in 1981. Thus, potentially larger nectarine production can be expected in the years ahead if weather conditions are favorable.

Harvest of early varieties got underway in the San Joaquin Valley. Shipments through mid-June were moderately ahead of last year's pace. Opening f.o.b. prices were slightly below year-earlier levels. In late June, f.o.b. prices fell to \$9.00 for a two-layer lug in the central and south San Joaquin Valley, compared with \$7.70 a year earlier. Prices are expected to decline further as the season progresses. In addition, the increased supplies of competing fruits will weaken prices. The 1983 season average price is likely to be below the \$250 a ton estimated for the 1982 crop.

## Peaches

### Peach Crop Smaller

The total U.S. peach crop is forecast at 2.15 billion pounds, 6 percent less than a year ago and 23 percent below 1981. Most of the decrease is caused by the reduction in the California clingstone crop and in production of three of the nine Southern States. Excluding California clingstone, U.S. peach production is forecast at 1.23 billion pounds, up 3 percent from a year ago.

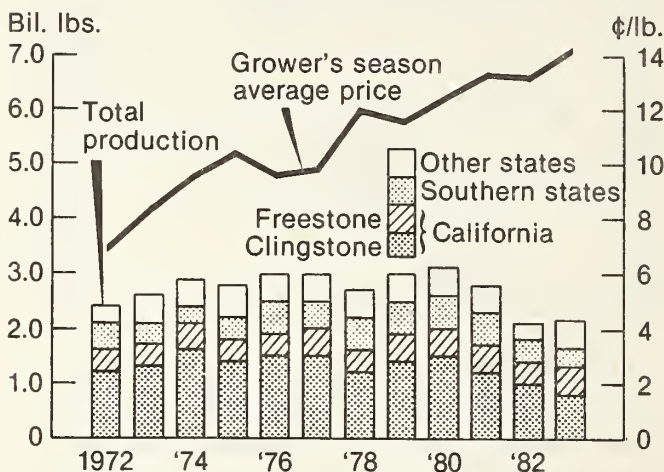
Taken together, the nine Southern States are expected to produce 309 million pounds, 25 percent less than in 1982. Declines in Mississippi, Georgia, and South Carolina more than offset increased prospects in North Carolina, Texas, and Louisiana. South Carolina, the leading State, expects to harvest 125 million pounds, down 40 percent from 1982. A mid-April freeze hit South Carolina for the second year in a row. Higher than anticipated "drop" and more unmarketable damaged fruit than usual caused the 15-million-pound reduction from the May 1 estimate for South Carolina. The Georgia crop is projected at 85 million pounds, 29 percent below last year, because crop development has been restricted by cool weather and is behind last year. Hail and high winds damaged the Texas crop.

Prospects for peach production are favorable in the Northern States. New Jersey expects to harvest 110 million pounds, up 38 percent from last year. The Pennsylvania crop is projected at 102 million pounds, 13 percent larger than last year.

In the Western States, prospects for peach production are better than last year. In California, the freestone peach crop is forecast at 440 million pounds, up 6 per-

cent. Good quality is expected. Larger crops are also in prospect for Colorado, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

## U.S. Peach Production and Prices



1983 Preliminary.

USDA

Neg. ERS 2556-83(6)

Because of the smaller Southern State crop and late maturity, shipments through mid-June were running considerably behind last year's pace. Consequently, f.o.b. prices at shipping points are well above last year's levels. In the central and south San Joaquin Valley, California, the f.o.b. price for a two-layer lug (tray pack, U.S. No. 1 grade) was at \$9.50 on June 20, compared with \$6.68 a year ago. At central Georgia and South Carolina shipping points, prices were also substantially above a year ago. Prices for early season peaches in the Southern States are expected to decline as increasing volumes are marketed. However, early season peach prices are likely to remain above last year's high levels. Larger crops from some important late States and the increased supplies of some competing fruit are likely to weaken prices during August and September.

### California Clingstone Peach Crop Significantly Smaller

The California clingstone peach crop is estimated at 920 million pounds, down 17 percent from 1982, mainly because of tree removal and the spring rainstorms. Rains drowned some trees and caused curly leaf on many surviving trees. Quality of the clingstone crop was reduced.

At the beginning of the 1982/83 season, the stocks of canned cling peaches were significantly above a year earlier. However, the smaller pack more than offset the larger beginning stocks—leaving the total supply for 1982/83 moderately below the previous season. So far, movement has gained moderately from a year ago. Consequently, stocks of canned peaches at the end of the season are expected to be below last year. Through April exports were down slightly from last season. With a steadily improving economy abroad, significantly larger quantities of canned peaches have been purchased by West Germany, Japan, and Hong Kong.

The California Canning Peach Association announced a field price of \$1.48 a ton for growers' deliveries to processors for the 1983 crop.



**Table 6.—Peaches: Total production and season average prices received by growers, 1981, 1982, and indicated 1983 production**

State	Production <sup>1</sup>			Price per pound	
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982
	<i>Million pounds</i>			<i>Cents</i>	
<b>Southern States:</b>					
North Carolina	40.0	2.0	10.0	13.2	19.1
South Carolina	430.0	210.0	125.0	14.8	23.2
Georgia	140.0	120.0	85.0	11.8	20.4
Alabama	22.0	15.0	15.0	18.1	23.8
Mississippi	3.0	3.5	3.0	19.0	26.3
Arkansas	37.0	32.0	32.0	13.9	17.2
Louisiana	6.0 <sup>3</sup>	5.0	7.0	25.0	32.0
Oklahoma	13.0	9.0	9.0	16.7	26.4
Texas	34.0	16.0	23.0	21.0	30.0
Total Southern States	725.0	412.5	309.0		
<b>California:</b>					
Clingstone <sup>2</sup>	1,202.0	1,102.0	920.0	10.4	9.2
Freestone	434.0	415.0	440.0	12.3	10.6
Total California	1,636.0	1,517.0	1,360.0		
<b>Other States:</b>					
Massachusetts	0.2	1.5	1.8	35.0	45.0
Connecticut	.3	2.3	3.0	35.0	45.0
New York	9.0	12.0	14.5	23.6	27.1
New Jersey	90.0	80.0	110.0	23.9	27.6
Pennsylvania	65.0	90.0	102.0	17.6	21.4
Ohio	2.0	.3	10.0	31.0	32.0
Indiana	7.0	(3)	5.0	26.1	(3)
Illinois	22.0	(3)	11.0	21.4	(3)
Michigan	35.0	50.0	35.0	19.2	20.9
Missouri	15.0	4.5	16.0	15.0	29.0
Kansas	6.5	1.8	6.5	33.0	21.9
Delaware	1.6	1.7	1.8	18.8	21.5
Maryland	17.0	17.0	19.0	16.3	22.6
Virginia	30.0	27.0	29.0	13.3	18.2
West Virginia	18.0	14.0	22.0	15.3	23.3
Kentucky	16.0	(3)	6.0	21.0	(3)
Tennessee	10.0	1.5	2.2	18.5	25.0
Idaho	12.0	7.0	11.0	16.7	23.2
Colorado	20.0	11.0	16.0	16.5	26.3
Utah	12.0	3.5	13.0	18.6	25.1
Washington	20.0	25.0	27.0	23.6	22.3
Oregon	13.0	13.0	16.0	24.0	29.0
Total Other States	421.6	363.1	477.8		
<b>United States</b>	<b>2,782.6</b>	<b>2,292.6</b>	<b>2,146.8</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>14.4</b>

<sup>1</sup>Includes unharvested production and excess cullage (million pounds): United States, excluding California clingstone, 1981-34.8, 1982-24.7.

<sup>2</sup>California clingstone is over the scale tonnage and includes culls and cannery diversions (million pounds): 1981-96.0, 1982-159.0. <sup>3</sup>No significant commercial production due to earlier frosts.

SOURCES: Crop Production and Noncitrus Fruit and Nuts Annual, SRS.

## Pears

### Crop Moderately Larger

The West Coast Bartlett pear crop is forecast at 560,000 tons, up 7 percent from 1982 but 6 percent smaller than in 1981.

California's production is expected to be 330,000 tons, 5 percent more than last year but 10 percent less than in 1981. The set appears good in major producing areas of Lake, Sacramento, and Solano counties, with limited tree damage from excess water. Washington's crop is projected at 154,000 tons, 9 percent above a year ago and 7 percent more than in 1981. Oregon's expected 76,000 tons is 9 percent more than last year but 11 percent less than in 1981.

In response to the smaller supply and good demand, prices of canned pears have been relatively firm this sea-

**Table 7.—West Coast Bartlett pear production**

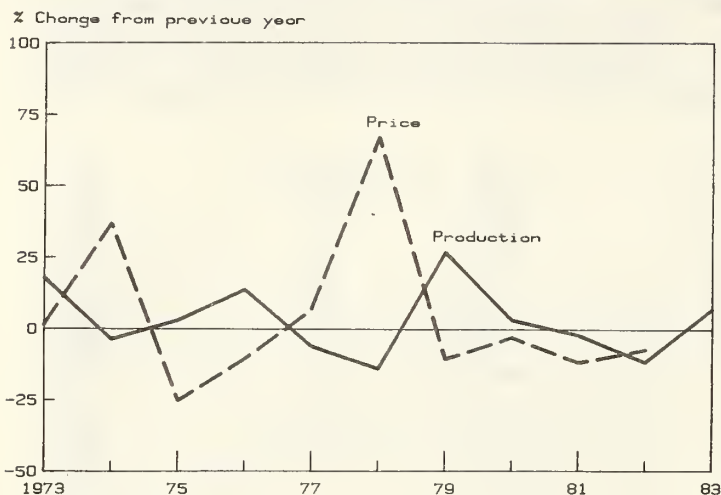
State	1979	1980	1981	1982	Indicated 1983
	<i>Tons</i>				
Washington	153,000	143,000	144,500	141,300	154,000
Oregon	85,000	80,000	85,000	70,000	76,000
California	355,000	387,000	366,000	314,000	330,000
Total	593,000	610,000	595,500	525,300	560,000

SOURCE: Crop Production, SRS.

son. The May BLS producer price index was 202.6 (1967=100), up 2 percent from a year earlier. Even with a larger crop, the total supply of canned pears is not likely to be larger than last year because stocks are expected to be smaller at the beginning of the 1983/84 season.



## Pacific Coast Bartlett Pears: Changes in Production and Farm Prices



## Plums and Prunes

### More Plums and Prunes

California's plum production is forecast at 180,000 tons, 52 percent more than in 1982 but 9 percent below the record high in 1981. Good pollination occurred despite record rainfall in the San Joaquin Valley during bloom. Crop development is 4-5 days ahead of last year.

Because of the earlier harvest, shipments are running well ahead of last year's pace. Opening prices at shipping points were well below year-earlier levels. In late June, f.o.b. prices for Santa Rosa plums in the central and southern San Joaquin Valley were \$10.00 a 28-pound box (4X5's), compared with \$12.40 a year ago. With the crop larger and supplies of other summer fruit ample, prices probably will average below last year's high level of \$619 a ton.

California's prune production is forecast at 135,000 tons, 7 percent above 1982 but 15 percent less than the 1981 crop. Fruit size is projected smaller this year, but the higher fruit set and a slight increase in bearing acreage will contribute to a larger crop. Although prune trees did not suffer serious damage from excessive winter-spring rains and standing water, fruit quality may be lower than in 1982.

According to the Prune Administrative Committee, this season's shipments so far have totaled 125,892 tons, down 7 percent from a year earlier. Export shipments accounted for most of the decline, while domestic shipments showed only a slight decrease. Europe, usually taking two-thirds of our dried prune exports, purchased 23 percent less than last season. Smaller shipments were recorded for most principal importing countries, particularly France, Germany, and Italy. A record dried prune crop in France probably has hurt U.S. exports to Europe. On the other hand, Japan became a leading U.S. customer with sharply larger purchases. Even with the smaller total shipments, the smaller supply has resulted in stocks that are almost 21 percent below last season. Nevertheless, the larger crop means that supplies are likely to be adequate for market demand during 1983/84.

The producer price index of dried prunes has been steady. In May, the BLS producer price index stood at 281.7 (1967=100), unchanged from a year earlier. Adequate supplies will probably keep prices steady.

## Strawberries

### Smaller Strawberry Crop

The 1983 strawberry crop is projected at 744.9 million pounds, off 10 percent from last year because the spring berry crop was sharply reduced, reaching only 637 million pounds. California, by far the largest producing State with 82 percent of the spring crop, expects 16 percent less output than last year. The spring rainstorm flooded acreage in some areas and reduced yields sharply. Michigan's strawberry development is over a week behind normal because of cold temperatures. Yield is estimated significantly lower than last year and as a result the crop is expected to be 25 percent smaller. In New Jersey, frost in early May caused some fruit loss. Cool temperatures and above-normal rainfall have slowed maturity and hurt production. In contrast, growers in both Oregon and Washington expect higher yields. Washington's crop, at 20.2 million pounds, is up 9 percent from 1982. Washington fields are generally in good shape. Low areas, which received heavy spring rains, sustained some water damage. Oregon's strawberries came through the winter in good condition with a crop of 67.2 million pounds, 16 percent above 1982.

At 108 million pounds, this season's winter strawberry crop from Florida was 11 percent larger than last season. However, heavy and frequent rains during February disrupted harvest and caused some damage. As a result, shipments were reduced early in the season and grower prices for fresh strawberries averaged well above last year's high levels. But, prices have fallen sharply with increasing supplies from the other major producing areas. In mid-June, f.o.b. prices for fresh strawberries at shipping points in central California averaged moderately to substantially lower than a year ago. Substantially more fresh strawberry imports from Mexico so far this year have probably also weakened prices somewhat. Nevertheless, prices are likely to advance when supplies of domestic berries dwindle seasonally.

### Reduced Output of Frozen Strawberries In Prospect

The smaller California crop has sharply reduced the deliveries of strawberries to freezers. Through late June, a total of 102.4 million pounds had been delivered to freezers in California, off slightly from a year ago. However, deliveries have been accelerated as southern fields in California have switched from fresh market to processing. Strawberry deliveries from Washington-Oregon to freezers started earlier this season than last. Consequently, significantly larger quantities have been delivered than last year. Nevertheless, this year's total delivery to the West Coast freezers will fall below last year because of the smaller California crop.

The 1982/83 strawberry crop in Mexico fell significantly for the fourth consecutive year. The strawberry production is estimated at 35,000 metric tons, compared with 60,000 in 1981/82. The reduction is due not only to the spring frost, but also to another decline in strawberry acreage. The 1982/83 aggregate acreage of strawberries is estimated at 7,904, down 18 percent from a year earlier. Nevertheless, through mid-June, border crossings of frozen Mexican strawberries have reached 32.8 million pounds, compared with 28 million a year earlier. However, for the season, imports are still likely to fall from last season. So, with the pack from California

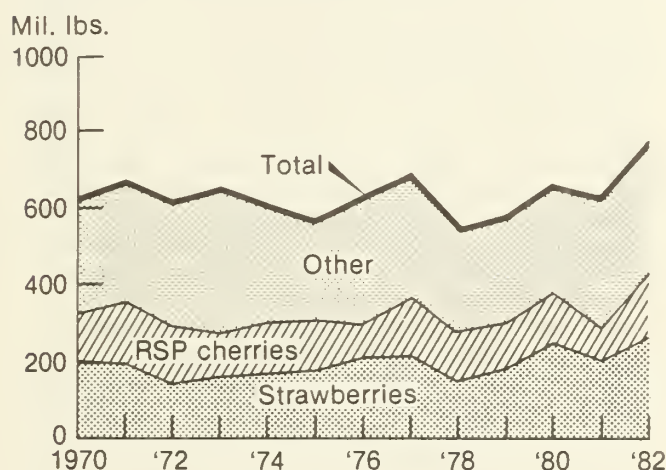
**Table 8.—Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre, and production for major States, 1981, 1982, and indicated 1983**

Crop and State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
	1,000 acres			1,000 pounds			Million pounds		
Strawberries <sup>1</sup>									
Early:									
Florida	3.2	5.0	5.4	21.0	19.5	20.0	67.2	97.5	108.0
Late:									
California	10.9	11.2	11.4	49.5	56.0	46.0	539.6	627.2	524.4
Louisiana	.7	.7	.6	6.0	6.0	7.0	3.9	3.9	4.2
Michigan	2.7	2.7	2.7	6.5	8.0	6.0	17.6	21.6	16.2
New Jersey	.9	1.0	1.0	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.3	4.9	4.7
Oregon	5.5	5.8	6.4	9.3	10.0	10.5	51.2	58.0	67.2
Washington	2.8	3.0	3.1	6.0	6.2	6.5	16.8	18.6	20.2
Group total	23.5	24.4	25.2	27.0	30.2	25.3	633.4	734.2	636.9
Major State total	26.7	29.4	30.6	26.3	28.3	24.3	700.6	831.7	744.9

<sup>1</sup>Includes fresh market and processing

SOURCE: Vegetables, SRS.

## Frozen Fruit and Berry Pack\*



\*Excludes citrus juices.

USDA

Neg. ERS 3353-83(6)

expected to be smaller, total supplies of frozen strawberries will be reduced even though carryin stocks will probably be larger than a year ago. Despite a smaller crop, the field price for California berries delivered to processing plants is running at 34 cents a pound for No. 1 grade, the same as a year ago. Prices may remain steady during the balance of the season, since supplies are adequate.

## CITRUS

Supplies of citrus fruit will be adequate this summer. The June 1 citrus forecast for the 1982/83 season was 13.4 million tons, up 11.1 percent from last season, with the orange crop leading the increase. Remaining supplies of oranges, grapefruit, and lemons as of June 1 were well above a year ago. Prices received by growers have averaged moderately to substantially lower so far this season than last and they are expected to remain lower during the balance of the season.

## Oranges

### Remaining Supplies Larger Than Last Year

The sharply larger orange crop has resulted in considerably greater supplies remaining as of June 1 than a year ago. The June 1 estimate of 1982/83 U.S. orange production was 222 million boxes, up 25 percent from last season. Larger crops were indicated for all producing areas except Texas.

The forecast for the Florida crop is 142.2 million boxes, 13 percent more than last season. Because the Valencia crop was substantially bigger, the remaining supplies as of June 15 were considerably above year-earlier levels. Consequently, harvest will be finished later than normal, with a larger portion of the remaining fruit used for processing. With abundant moisture, the bloom was heavy, indicating a good fruit set for next season's crop.

California's orange production is placed at 70 million boxes, 63 percent larger than last season. Arizona's production is projected at 3.6 million boxes, 18 percent more than in 1981/82. More California-Arizona navel oranges have been harvested. However, with a 74-percent larger Valencia crop and a later start, California-Arizona fruit remaining for harvest in mid-June more than tripled last season's quantity. The quality of Valencias appears good, but sizes are smaller than last season. Most of the

**Table 9.—Citrus crops: Harvest and utilization to June 1**

Crop	Utilization			Remaining for harvest
	Fresh	Processed	Total	
1,000 boxes				
1981/82				
Oranges	39,200	122,538	161,738	16,052
Grapefruit	26,930	40,352	67,282	3,728
Lemons	8,738	12,808	21,546	3,254
1982/83				
Oranges	43,563	134,741	178,304	43,396
Grapefruit	28,505	26,497	55,002	5,798
Lemons	8,788	11,382	20,170	5,830

SOURCE: Crop Production, SRS.



Valencia oranges go to the fresh market during the summer.

Texas orange production is placed at 5.9 million boxes, slightly less than last season's harvest. As of June 1, harvest was virtually complete.

### Processing Use Heavy

As a result of the larger crop and lower beginning stocks of FCOJ, the total quantity of U.S. oranges for processing use was running well above last year's pace. Up to June 1, 134.7 million boxes had been used for processing, compared with 122.5 million for the corresponding period a year ago. Larger quantities of oranges for processing use were indicated for all producing areas. In Florida, use of Valencia oranges for processing has been accelerated rapidly, so that the FCOJ pack has exceeded last year's levels. Consequently, the quantity of Florida oranges used for processing showed sharp increases. Both California-Arizona navel and Valencia oranges for processing use were up sharply from a year ago, mainly because of the larger crops. Because of the sharp increase in California-Valencia oranges for processing use, the share of this season's U.S. total processing oranges originating in Florida fell from a year ago.

Oranges used fresh have also increased sharply from 39.2 million boxes in 1981/82 to 43.6 million this season. Fresh use increased in all producing areas. So far this season, Florida oranges used fresh have also increased in both absolute and relative terms from last year's levels. Last year, Florida oranges available for the fresh market were limited by freeze damage. Shipments of California-Arizona navel oranges for the fresh market have increased significantly from year-earlier levels, but their proportion declined from 80 percent in 1981/82 to 70 percent in 1982/83. Movement of Texas oranges to the fresh market was slightly larger than a year earlier. Despite all the increases in fresh use, its share still has increased only slightly from a year earlier, accounting for 24.4 percent of the total U.S. orange crop through June 1.

### Grower Prices Sharply Lower

In response to the sharply larger crop, U.S. on-tree returns to growers for all oranges (fresh and processing) have been sharply below a year earlier since last February. In June, on-tree returns for all oranges averaged \$4.09 a box, compared with \$6.89 last year. The lower on-tree returns have been mainly due to decreases in orange prices for the fresh market.

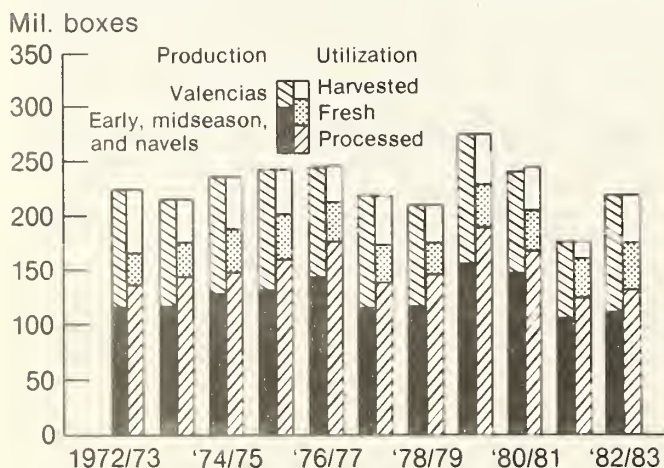
On-tree returns to growers for fresh oranges so far this season have also been below a year ago since January. The June on-tree return averaged \$2.02 a box, compared with \$10.76 a year earlier. However, prices in June strengthened somewhat, advancing to \$3.02 a box, although they remained below last year. The drop in on-tree returns for fresh oranges has been caused mainly by lower orange prices in California. In June, California grower returns for fresh Valencia oranges averaged \$2.80 a box, compared with \$11.22 a year earlier. With the significantly larger remaining supplies, California Valencia prices will continue under pressure.

Under the influence of lower California prices, Florida grower returns for fresh oranges have also been considerably below last year. In addition, larger available supplies of Florida oranges for the fresh market have contributed to lower prices. Last year, the freeze damage reduced the availability of fresh oranges. In June, on-tree returns for fresh oranges averaged \$6.65 a box, compared with \$7.50 a year ago.

Good processor demand for Florida oranges has strengthened grower returns for processing oranges. On-tree returns for processing oranges so far this year have been higher every month than a year earlier until June. The June on-tree return was reported at \$5.90 a box, compared with \$5.95 from a year earlier. However, season-average prices for processing oranges will still be moderately higher than last season.

In response to lower grower prices and larger supplies of apples, the BLS average retail price for fresh oranges has been considerably lower this year than last. The May 1983 consumer price index (CPI-U) for fresh oranges stood at 297.2 (1967=100), down 1.4 percent from April, and was down 17.9 percent from a year ago. With supplies of both summer fruit for the fresh market and apples larger, retail prices of fresh oranges will remain below last year's high. Nevertheless, prices are still likely to advance seasonally.

### U.S. Oranges: Production and Utilization\*



\*1982/83 as of June 1.

USDA

Neg. ERS 8812-83(6)

### Exports Strong, Imports Weak

With sharply lower prices, total exports of U.S. fresh oranges so far this season have increased substantially from last season. Through April of 1982/83, total exports of fresh oranges amounted to 214,442 metric tons, 9 percent above a year ago. Exports to Canada, the leading customer for U.S. oranges, were only moderately higher than a year ago. Despite the strong dollar, exports to Europe have shown marked gains, increasing 362 percent from a year ago. However, shipments to Hong Kong, our second largest customer, were down slightly from year-earlier levels. Japan also purchased moderately less than a year earlier. However, the continued improved economy abroad could further boost orange exports.

With larger supplies, imports of fresh oranges have been sharply reduced. During the first 5 months of 1983, imports totaled 2,368 metric tons, down 46 percent from a year earlier. Smaller imports were reported for all areas. Imports from Mexico, the leading supplier, were



less than one-half of last season's quantity. Purchases from Israel were also off, dropping 75 percent from a year earlier.

### FCOJ Pack Sharply Larger, Imports Sharply Less

Excellent growing conditions have steadily improved juice yield projections. The June 1 projection was 1.49 gallons per box at 42.0 degree brix equivalent. This compares with 1.47 gallons projected on May 1 and 1.28 gallons for the freeze-damaged 1981/82 crop. The larger crop and higher juice yield have resulted in a juice pack at 169 million gallons as of June 25, up 27 percent from a year ago. With a sharply larger remaining Valencia crop, the total pack for this season could approach 175 million gallons, compared with 133 million last season. Even with the larger pack though, the total supply of FCOJ for 1982/83 is still likely to be moderately less than in 1981/82 because of smaller carryin stocks and imports.

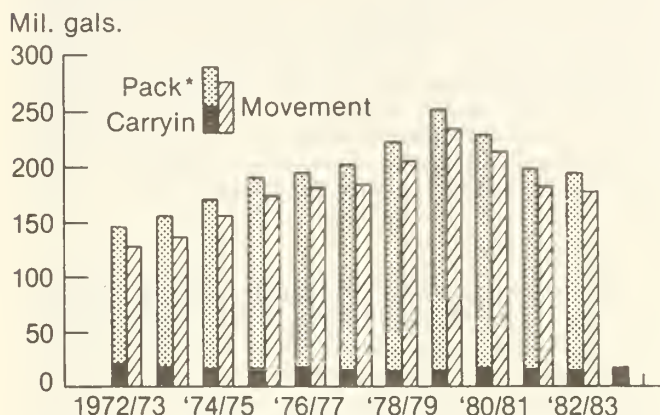
Imports of FCOJ through mid-June are less than half those of the previous season. The reduction in imports is due not only to the larger domestic pack, but also to an investigation of subsidies of Brazilian exports to the United States. The developments in the case, brought by the Florida Citrus Mutual, are as follows. The International Trade Commission (ITC) deferred its countervailing planned duty investigation on March 9, 1983, following the signing of a suspension agreement between the U.S. Department of Commerce and Brazil. However, on March 21, the investigation was continued pursuant to a request by counsel for the Brazilian government. On May 31, 1983, the ITC received the Commerce Department's final subsidy determination. The ITC then held a hearing on June 17. Both sides presented their view. U.S. growers claimed that the rapid increase in Brazilian imports of FCOJ depressed their prices. The Brazilians countered that their sales were supplemental, filling in the shortfall created by the 1981 and 1982 freezes. The final determination was to be made by July 14, 1983.

The slow economy has weakened demand for FCOJ. Through late June, total movement was slightly behind last season's pace. Consequently, prices have been steady at \$3.95 a dozen 6-ounce cans (unadvertised brand, Florida canneries), the same as a year ago. Nevertheless, retail prices have been slightly to moderately below year-earlier levels since the beginning of 1982/83. In May, the retail price stood at \$1.36 a 16-ounce can, compared with \$1.49 a year ago. If movement does not strengthen, prices will likely remain lower through the summer. Even with the slow movement, the carryover stock of FCOJ at the end of 1982/83 is likely to be substantially below last season.

### Canned Orange Juice Pack Down

With a smaller carryover and pack, the total supply of canned orange juice is well below year-earlier levels. Because of the sluggish movement, Florida packers had processed only 8 million cases (24-2's) through late June, off 21 percent from a year ago. Movement through late June was also moderately behind last year's pace. Subdued demand has kept prices steady at \$9.75 a dozen 46-ounce cans (single-strength, unsweetened, f.o.b. Florida canneries), unchanged from last year. Despite the slower movement, the smaller carryin and pack have resulted in

## Florida Supply and Movement of Chilled Orange Juice



\*Pack excludes single-strength reprocessed. 1982/83 estimated pack and movement. 1983/84 estimated carryin.

USDA

Neg. ERS 2456-83(6)

late June stocks that are well below a year ago. However, the lower supplies are not likely to strengthen prices this summer.

### Chilled Orange Juice Pack Down Slightly

Through late June, the net pack of Florida chilled orange juice, at 149 million gallons (excluding single-strength reprocessed), was just slightly below a year earlier. The increase in the amount made from fresh fruit did not compensate for the drop in juice derived from frozen concentrates. Movement was also sluggish, running moderately behind last year. Stocks on hand as of June 25, however, were sharply greater than in 1982.

Prices for chilled juice have remained relatively steady, but are moderately above a year ago. These higher prices were likely one reason explaining slow movement and inventory accumulation.

## Grapefruit

### Larger Remaining Supplies

With prospects that the California crop will be larger, U.S. grapefruit remaining for harvest as of June 1 was 56 percent above a year ago. Despite the larger California outturn, the June 1 grapefruit crop was estimated to total 60.8 million boxes, 14 percent below 1981/82, because smaller crops were estimated for both Florida and Texas. The Florida crop is now placed at 39.4 million boxes, 18 percent below last season. The Texas outturn is forecast at 11.5 million boxes, 17 percent below 1981/82. The June 1 estimates for the California and Arizona crops were up 6 and 21 percent, respectively, from last season.

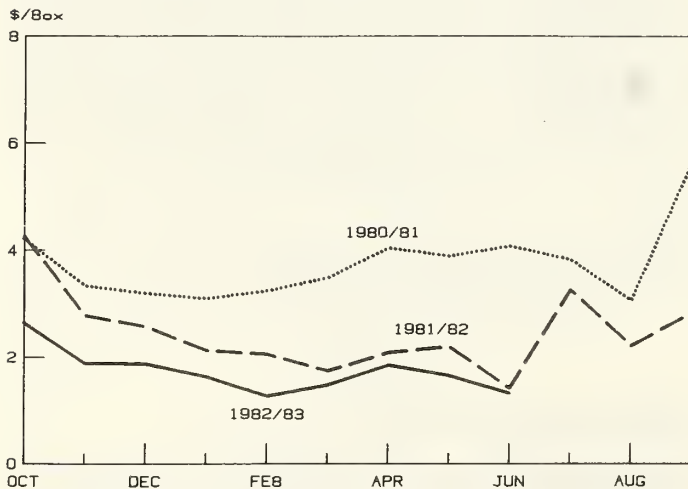
Grapefruit harvest was 90 percent complete by June 1, compared with 95 percent at the same date last year. Picking in Florida and Texas was virtually completed. The harvest in Arizona was 65 percent completed, while the California crop was more than one-third harvested.

Through June 1, more grapefruit was sold for the fresh market than for processing. Consequently, fresh use accounts for 52 percent of the total market, compared with 40 percent a year ago. Even with the smaller crops in Florida and Texas, fresh use has taken more of both States' grapefruit. Sluggish movement of processed grapefruit products has weakened processor demand. However, demand for fresh grapefruit from Florida and Texas has been strong; total unloads through mid-June were up 11 percent from a year ago. As usual, more grapefruit from California and Arizona is likely to be marketed for fresh outlets than for processing use.

### On-Tree Returns Lower

Mainly reflecting weak processor demand, on-tree returns for grapefruit for all sales have averaged significantly below year-earlier levels since the beginning of the season. On-tree returns ranged from a high of \$2.65 in October to a low of \$1.28 a box in February. In June, on-tree returns for all sales averaged \$1.33 a box, off 6 percent from a year ago, reflecting lower prices for processing sales. Larger stocks and slower movement of processed items have put downward pressure on prices for processing grapefruit. Delivered-in prices for Florida grapefruit processed for frozen concentrated juice so far have averaged about 45 percent below a year ago. With larger remaining supplies in California, grapefruit prices received by growers will stay lower this summer than last.

All Grapefruit: U.S. Equivalent On-Tree Returns Received by Growers



### Exports Improved

With the economy abroad improving, total exports of fresh grapefruit during the 8 months ending in April amounted to 231,867 metric tons, up 11 percent from a year earlier. Japan, our leading customer, purchased 115,238 metric tons, up 10 percent from a year earlier, but its share remained unchanged at 50 percent. Despite the strong U.S. dollar, shipments to Europe showed good gains. Increases were indicated for France, Sweden, and West Germany, but the Netherlands purchased a substantially smaller quantity than last year's high. Because of the increased purchases by France, Canada was replaced as our third largest customer.

### Grapefruit Juice Pack Much Smaller

The pack of Florida frozen concentrated grapefruit juice (FCGJ) through June 25 was sharply less than last season. Only 15 million gallons of FCGJ were processed, compared with 22 million in 1981/82. A smaller crop and large carryover caused processors to reduce juice production.

Movement thus far was just slightly behind last season's pace, but stocks-on-hand were sharply less. F.o.b. prices for a dozen 6-ounce cans, at \$2.47, have been relatively steady, because of the large carryin, slow movement, and ample supply of orange and apple juice. Prices could remain steady in the summer, as movement is not expected to improve.

The situation for the canned grapefruit juice pack is exactly the same as for frozen. Through June 25, the pack was estimated at 9.9 million cases (24/2's), 32 percent less than in 1982. Although movement has been running moderately behind last season's pace, stocks-on-hand are sharply less. A larger carryin at the beginning of the season, dull movement, and adequate supplies of other canned citrus and noncitrus juices have kept prices below last year's level through early 1983. F.o.b. cannery prices per dozen 46-ounce cans were quoted at \$5.67 until late April. They advanced twice to \$6.15, and then to \$6.65. Prices dropped back to \$6.15 in May but then increased to \$6.50 in mid-June. Current prices are slightly above last year.

Through June 25, the chilled juice pack was 14 million gallons, also substantially below last season. Because of higher prices, movement is slow. Florida packers shipped 14.4 million gallons, 12 percent less than a year ago. With the smaller carryin and pack, stocks-on-hand as of June 25 were 28 percent less than a year ago.

## Lemons

### Domestic Movement Higher

The June 1 lemon crop is estimated at 26.0 million boxes, 4.8 percent more than in 1981/82. The California crop, at 20.8 million boxes, is 12 percent larger than last season. On June 1, 5.83 million boxes remained for harvest, compared with 3.25 million a year ago. The Arizona crop of 5.2 million boxes is 17 percent below last season, with the harvest completed.

The domestic movement of fresh lemons was up 4 percent, and export demand also showed some improvement. Total shipments abroad through late June rose 8 percent from a year ago, primarily reflecting increased exports to Hong Kong and Japan. The sluggish European economy and the larger Spanish lemon crop have weakened demand for U.S. lemons, with the decreases shared by almost every country. Canada, the second largest customer, continued to reduce its purchases in response to the strong U.S. dollar.

So far this season, shipments of lemons for processing use have shown significant declines in both absolute and relative terms. Through late June, the quantity of lemons used for processing was down almost 12 percent and accounted for 55 percent of the total crop, versus a 60-percent share a year earlier.

### Prices Lower

Reflecting the larger crop and weak processor demand, lemon prices for fresh market have fallen sharply. F.o.b.



prices for fresh lemons were quoted at \$9.16 a carton in late June, 26 percent below a year ago. Nevertheless, because of higher prices early in the season, f.o.b. prices so far this season have averaged only 5 percent lower than a year earlier. Prices have strengthened recently because of good summer demand. However, prices are likely to remain below a year earlier during the balance of the season.

## TREE NUTS

### Almonds

#### Heavy Rains Damage Almond Crop

Record rainfall in California, together with subnormal temperatures and high winds, hit the almond orchards during their critical pollination period. The result was a marked reduction in the projected 1983 outturn, to 260 million pounds shelled weight basis, compared with 347 million in 1982 and 408 million in 1981. The Sacramento Valley bore the brunt of the damage, as the rains were worst in the northern part of the State. The varieties most affected are the Butte, Thompson, and Mission. The nonpareil type (which accounts for 56 percent of California acreage) shows variable sets and is heaviest in the San Joaquin Valley.

Domestic shipment from July 1, 1982, to May 31, 1983, was 9 percent above a year earlier. Foreign sales are lagging behind last year's pace, primarily because of the strong dollar and large supplies abroad. Total shipments thus far for 1982/83 are estimated at 278.2 million pounds (kernel weight), down 7 percent from the comparable period in 1981/82.

**Table 10.—Almond shipments: Domestic and exports, 1976/77 to date**

Crop year <sup>1</sup>	Domestic	Exports	Total
	1,000 pounds		
1976/77	93,463	150,588	244,051
1977/78	98,760	165,904	264,664
1978/79	88,345	131,107	219,452
1979/80	87,768	224,219	311,987
1980/81	95,477	186,934	282,411
1981/82	115,882	207,894	323,776
1982/83 <sup>2</sup>	116,458	161,726	278,184

<sup>1</sup>Beginning July 1. <sup>2</sup>Includes 11 months.

SOURCE: Almond Board of California.

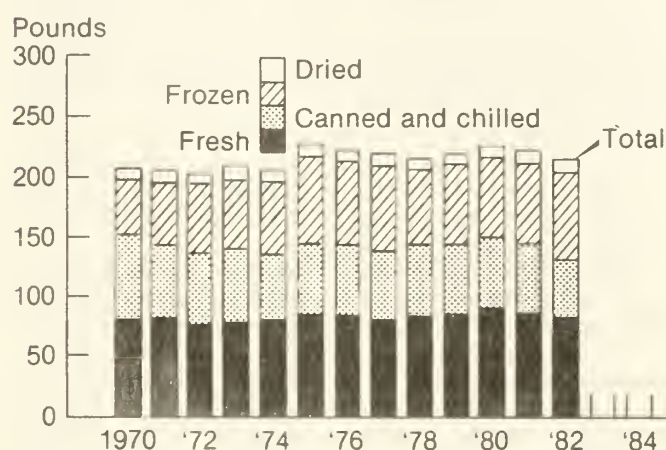
In early June spot prices for almonds in the United Kingdom indicated that California nuts were still selling for premium prices. However, the price for Spanish almonds jumped above year-ago levels. Spain, the world's second largest producer, experienced a severe frost in mid-February which damaged its upcoming crop. Prices for Spanish almonds rose as damage reports were posted. The steep price increase could limit the volume of almonds exported from Spain during 1983/84.

Prices for Italian almonds, both Italian and Sicilian market, are also well above a year ago. Even though California prices will likely rise in response to the reduced crop, and the dollar will remain strong, U.S. exports could retain a competitive foothold in the EC markets in light of problems with the European crop.

## PER CAPITA FRUIT CONSUMPTION

Weather-related setbacks in production and subsequent higher prices caused a moderate decrease in per capita consumption of fruit in 1982. Total fruit consumption was estimated at 215.1 pounds per person (fresh weight equivalent), compared with 222.1 in 1981 (table 12). It should be noted that the 1982 estimate reflects the discontinuation of data on processed pineapple products. Omitting processed pineapple products from the 1981 per capita calculations yields a revised estimate of 214.6 pounds. Hence, even with the exclusion of processed pineapples from both years, per capita consumption of fruit rose in 1982.

### Per Capita Fruit Consumption



Fresh-equivalent basis. Canned and chilled includes fruit and juice. Frozen includes fruit and juice. 1982 preliminary.

USDA

Neg. ERS 885-83(6)

**Table 11.—Fresh apple per capita consumption<sup>1</sup>**

	Calendar year	Crop year
	Pounds	
1970	18.3	17.0
1971	16.1	16.5
1972	17.3	15.8
1973	14.6	16.1
1974	16.0	16.5
1975	17.7	19.1
1976	18.7	17.1
1977	17.0	16.9
1978	15.8	17.5
1979	17.0	17.6
1980	17.9	19.1
1981	19.3	16.8
1982 <sup>2</sup>	16.1	17.9

<sup>1</sup>Calendar year - Jan.-Dec. Crop year - July-June. <sup>2</sup>Preliminary

Bananas remained the most popular fresh fruit, with 22.6 pounds consumed per person in 1982, up moderately from 1981. Apples ranked second at 17.9 pounds per capita. The per capita estimates for apples are now calculated on a crop year basis by USDA. Table 11 presents comparable data on a crop year basis and the previous calendar year estimates. The rise in apple consumption was largely due to the ample size of the 1982 crop. Consumption of fresh strawberries, grapes, pears, cranberries, and pineapples was also greater than in 1981, pri-



marily because of increased production. Per capita consumption of the other fresh noncitrus commodities either declined or held constant. Because there were more decreases than increases, consumption of fresh noncitrus fruit fell in 1982 to 60.9 pounds, from 61.8 in 1981.

The 1982 freeze in Florida and the smaller California orange production took their toll not only on fresh citrus production, but also on consumption. Last year, 24.8 pounds of fresh citrus were eaten per person, compared with 25.0 pounds in 1981. Consumption of oranges, tangelos, and limes fell, while that of tangerines and lemons remained unchanged. Only grapefruit, at 7.6 pounds per person, showed an increase, because this crop was relatively unharmed by the cold snap.

Comparison of the 1981 and 1982 estimates for canned fruit and fruit juices consumption, as given in tables 12, 14, and 17, is problematic because the 1982 consumption estimates do not include processed pineapple items. However, by deleting canned pineapples and pineapple juice from the 1981 estimates, comparable figures are derived. In 1982, the per capita consumption of canned fruit, at 13.0 pounds, showed a 3-percent decrease from 1981. Canned noncitrus fruit, which formed the bulk of all canned fruit, was largely responsible for this drop. The per capita consumption of canned peaches increased slightly to 3.7 pounds, but it was the only canned or chilled fruit item to post any gains.

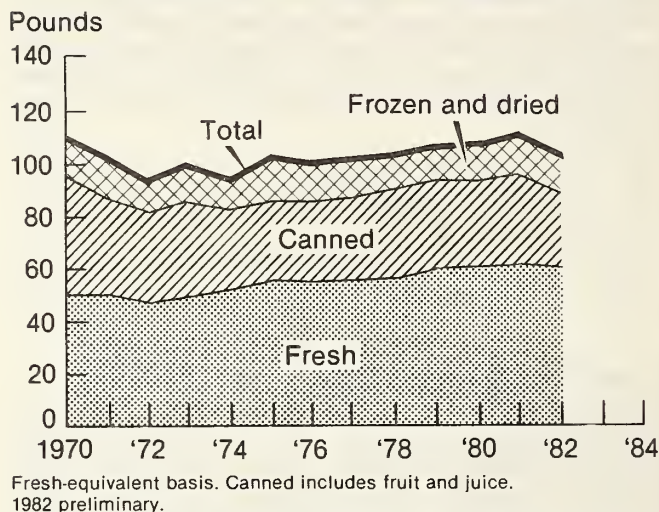
Canned noncitrus juice consumption (product weight basis), as given in table 17, shows a marked decline. However, after subtracting pineapple juice from the 1981 calculations, the 1982 consumption of canned noncitrus advanced 4 percent from 1981. These gains were largely due to the substantial increase in canned apple juice consumption. The per capita consumption of canned citrus juice, on the other hand, was a third less than in 1981, reflecting the competition from lower-priced frozen juices.

Frozen fruit consumption increased slightly in 1982, with the gain in cherries, apples, peaches, apricots, and blackberries outweighing the decreases in blueberries, raspberries, strawberries, and grapes. The per capita consumption of frozen citrus juices showed substantial gains. With the exception of tangerine juice, the consumption of other frozen juices increased from 1981.

Per capita consumption of dried fruits was estimated at 2.76 pounds, compared with 2.71 in 1981. Consumption of raisins, at 1.70 pounds per person, showed a slight decline.

For detailed information on the per capita consumption estimates of different fruits and fruit products, see tables 12 through 17.

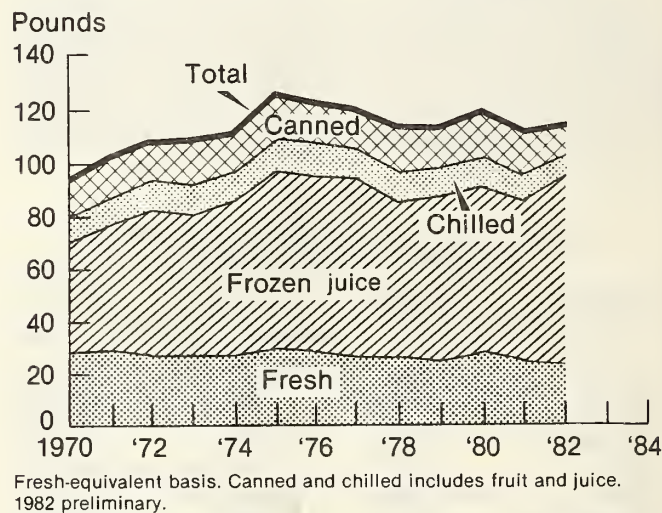
## Noncitrus Fruit Consumption Per Person



USDA

Neg. ERS 2624-83(6)

## Citrus Fruit Consumption Per Person



USDA

Neg. ERS 2625-83(6)

**Table 12.—Fruit, per capita consumption: Fresh-weight equivalent, 1970 to date<sup>1</sup>**

Year	Citrus						Noncitrus						All fruit
	Fresh <sup>2</sup>	Canned <sup>2</sup>	Canned juice <sup>2</sup>	Chilled <sup>2</sup>	Frozen	Total	Fresh	Canned	Canned juice	Frozen	Dried	Total	
Pounds													
1970	28.8	1.8	13.2	10.3	41.5	95.6	51.3	24.6	21.0	3.7	10.2	110.8	206.4
1971	29.2	1.9	13.4	10.4	48.2	103.1	51.9	23.0	12.7	4.0	9.9	101.5	204.6
1972	27.4	1.7	13.6	11.1	55.0	108.8	48.1	22.5	10.7	4.0	7.6	92.9	201.7
1973	27.4	1.7	14.5	11.3	54.0	108.9	50.4	22.4	11.8	3.9	9.7	98.2	207.1
1974	27.4	1.7	12.8	11.1	58.4	111.4	51.9	20.3	10.1	3.0	9.1	94.4	205.8
1975	29.4	1.4	15.0	11.9	68.4	126.1	55.5	20.1	10.8	3.5	11.2	101.1	227.2
1976	29.0	1.2	14.1	13.0	66.2	123.5	54.9	19.8	11.3	3.4	9.8	99.2	222.7
1977	26.2	1.3	12.2	11.9	68.4	120.0	55.8	20.2	11.4	3.5	9.5	100.4	220.4
1978	26.5	1.4	14.1	12.7	58.3	113.0	56.7	19.0	14.3	3.6	7.9	101.5	214.5
1979	24.5	1.4	14.0	11.5	62.2	113.6	59.4	18.9	15.0	3.0	9.7	106.0	219.6
1980	28.9	1.2	14.3	12.3	62.4	119.1	60.9	18.5	14.4	3.4	9.0	106.2	225.3
1981	25.0	1.4	15.3	8.7	61.7	112.1	61.8	17.3	17.4	3.2	10.3	110.0	222.1
1982 <sup>3</sup>	24.8	1.1	9.6	7.1	70.5	113.1	60.9	<sup>4</sup> 13.6	<sup>5</sup> 13.7	3.3	10.5	102.0	215.1

<sup>1</sup>Excludes quantities consumed as baby food. Unless otherwise noted, data represent a calendar year (adjustments to a calendar year, when necessary, were made by combining proportional parts of each pack year involved). Civilian consumption only. Revisions were made for certain items from 1970 through 1978. <sup>2</sup>Crop and pack year beginning October or November prior to year indicated. <sup>3</sup>Preliminary. <sup>4</sup>Excludes pineapples. <sup>5</sup>Excludes pineapple juice.

Note: See July 1981 *Fruit Situation* (TFS-219), for annual data prior to 1970 and September 1970 *Fruit Situation* (TFS-176), for annual data prior to 1960.

**Table 13.—Fresh fruit: Per capita consumption, 1970 to date<sup>1</sup>**

Year	Citrus fruit						Noncitrus fruit						
	Oranges	Tange- rines	Tan- gelos	Lemons	Limes	Grape- fruit	Total citrus	Apples	Apri- cots	Avo- cados	Ba- nanas	Bush- berries <sup>2</sup>	Cher- ries
<i>Pounds</i>													
1970	16.2	1.6	0.62	2.0	0.19	8.2	28.8	17.0	0.12	0.4	17.6	0.18	0.5
1971	15.7	1.8	.71	2.2	.18	8.6	29.2	16.5	.14	.8	18.2	.20	.6
1972	14.5	1.6	.72	1.8	.22	8.6	27.4	15.8	.08	.4	18.0	.11	.3
1973	14.4	1.7	.62	1.9	.22	8.6	27.4	16.1	.09	.8	18.2	.14	.7
1974	14.4	1.9	.68	2.0	.23	8.2	27.4	16.5	.06	.6	18.5	.16	.6
1975	15.9	2.0	1.00	1.9	.24	8.4	29.4	19.1	.08	1.2	17.7	.16	.7
1976	14.7	2.0	.94	1.9	.25	9.2	29.0	17.1	.10	.8	19.3	.10	.8
1977	13.4	1.8	.95	2.1	.25	7.7	26.2	16.9	.09	1.3	19.2	.06	.6
1978	13.5	1.6	.82	2.1	.24	8.3	26.5	17.5	.07	1.0	20.2	.20	.5
1979	12.4	1.6	.69	2.0	.25	7.6	24.5	17.6	.08	1.2	21.0	.25	.7
1980	15.8	2.0	.72	2.0	.37	8.0	28.9	19.1	.10	.8	20.8	.21	.7
1981	13.5	1.3	.82	2.1	.44	6.9	25.0	16.8	.10	2.2	21.5	.18	.5
1982 <sup>4</sup>	12.7	1.3	.70	2.1	.36	7.6	24.8	17.9	.07	1.5	22.6	(5)	.5
Noncitrus fruit (continued)													
	Cran- berries	Figs	Grapes	Nectar- ines	Peaches	Pears	Pine- apple	Pa- payas	Plums and prunes	Straw- berries	Miscel- laneous fruit <sup>3</sup>	Total non citrus	Total fruit
	<i>Pounds</i>												
1970	0.18	0.01	2.8	0.6	5.7	2.0	0.7	0.12	1.5	1.8	0.14	51.3	80.1
1971	.20	.01	2.4	.6	5.7	2.4	.7	.10	1.3	1.9	.16	51.9	81.1
1972	.15	.03	2.2	.8	3.9	2.4	.8	.11	1.1	1.7	.15	48.1	75.5
1973	.19	.04	2.6	.7	4.3	2.5	.9	.14	1.1	1.6	.18	50.4	77.8
1974	.15	.05	2.8	1.0	4.4	2.3	.9	.16	1.5	1.8	.20	51.9	79.3
1975	.14	.03	3.2	.9	5.0	2.8	1.0	.17	1.3	1.8	.24	55.5	84.9
1976	.19	.02	3.2	1.0	5.2	2.6	1.2	.20	1.3	1.6	.23	54.9	83.9
1977	.18	.03	3.1	1.2	5.1	2.6	1.4	.25	1.6	1.9	.17	55.8	82.0
1978	.18	.03	3.0	1.2	5.0	2.2	1.5	.25	1.6	2.1	.15	56.7	83.2
1979	.13	.03	3.6	1.4	5.5	2.5	1.5	.17	1.7	1.9	.12	59.4	83.9
1980	.14	.02	3.7	1.6	5.8	2.5	1.5	.21	1.6	2.0	.22	60.9	89.8
1981	.21	.01	4.1	1.6	5.6	2.8	1.6	.22	1.8	2.3	.30	61.8	86.8
1982 <sup>4</sup>	.22	.01	4.3	1.4	4.0	2.9	1.7	.16	1.1	2.4	.15	60.9	85.7

<sup>1</sup>All data are on calendar-year basis except for citrus fruits, October or November and apples, July prior to year indicated. Civilian consumption only. <sup>2</sup>Includes blackberries, blueberries, boysenberries, currants, loganberries, black and red raspberries, and other berries. <sup>3</sup>Includes mangoes, olives, persimmons, pomegranates, chinese gooseberries, and other fruit. <sup>4</sup>Preliminary. <sup>5</sup>Discontinued as of 1982.

Note: See July 1981 *Fruit Situation* (TFS-219), for annual data prior to 1970 and September 1970 *Fruit Situation* (TFS-176), for annual data prior to 1960.



**Table 14.—Canned and chilled fruit: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, 1970 to date<sup>1</sup>**

Year	Canned fruit														Chilled citrus sections <sup>4</sup>
	Apples and apple-sauce	Apricots	Berries	Cherries	Cranberries	Figs	Salad and cocktail	Peaches (including spiced) <sup>2</sup>	Pears	Pine-apples	Plums and prunes	Olives	Citrus sections	Total <sup>3</sup>	
Pounds															
1970	3.7	1.0	0.10	0.9	0.9	.05	3.2	5.9	2.0	3.3	0.3	1.1	0.9	23.3	0.4
1971	3.6	1.0	.11	.9	.8	.04	2.6	5.4	2.0	3.3	.3	.9	.9	21.8	.3
1972	3.5	.7	.12	.7	.8	.09	2.6	5.7	2.0	3.4	.2	.7	.8	21.3	.3
1973	3.4	.8	.13	.7	1.0	—	3.0	4.9	2.2	3.4	.2	.7	.8	21.2	.3
1974	3.1	.6	.09	.7	.9	—	2.7	4.9	1.7	2.6	.2	.9	.8	19.3	.3
1975	3.1	.5	.13	.8	.7	—	2.6	4.9	1.9	2.6	.2	.9	.7	19.0	.3
1976	<sup>5</sup> 2.3	.6	.10	.7	.7	—	2.7	4.9	2.1	2.7	.2	1.0	.6	18.6	.3
1977	2.5	.6	.12	.6	.7	—	2.7	5.0	2.2	2.8	.2	1.0	.6	19.0	.2
1978	2.6	.4	.05	.7	.8	—	2.8	4.2	1.8	3.0	.2	.6	.7	17.9	.2
1979	2.5	.4	.05	.7	.8	—	2.6	4.0	1.8	3.0	.2	1.0	.7	17.8	.2
1980	2.4	.5	.05	.9	.8	—	2.5	3.9	1.8	3.0	.1	.8	.6	17.4	.2
1981	2.1	.4	.08	.8	.7	—	2.2	3.6	1.6	3.0	.2	1.0	.7	16.4	.2
1982 <sup>6</sup>	2.0	.4	.07	.5	.7	—	2.2	3.7	1.8	N.A.	.2	.8	.6	13.0	.2

<sup>1</sup>Civilian consumption only. <sup>2</sup>Spiced cling peach reporting has been discontinued beginning 1981 due to possible disclosure of individual canners' data. <sup>3</sup>Due to rounding, figures may not equal sum of components. <sup>4</sup>Produced commercially in Florida. <sup>5</sup>Not comparable to previous years due to a change in sample size reported by the National Food Processors. <sup>6</sup>Preliminary.

N.A. = Not available.

Note: See July 1981 *Fruit Situation* (TFS-219), for annual data prior to 1970 and September 1970 *Fruit Situation* (TFS-176), for annual data prior to 1960.

**Table 15.—Frozen fruit: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, 1970 to date<sup>1</sup>**

Year	Black-berries	Blue-berries	Rasp-berries	Straw-berries	Other berries	Apples	Apricots	Cherries	Grapes and pulp	Peaches	Miscellaneous <sup>2</sup>	Total
	<i>Pounds</i>											
1970	0.11	0.21	0.16	1.18	0.06	0.48	0.06	0.61	0.03	0.26	0.17	3.33
1971	.16	.18	.16	1.41	.07	.54	.07	.67	.01	.25	.16	3.68
1972	.11	.18	.12	1.35	.06	.67	.04	.64	.01	.31	.16	3.65
1973	.08	.16	.10	1.18	.05	.62	.08	.82	.04	.22	.16	3.51
1974	.06	.14	.09	1.13	.04	.33	.06	.50	.01	.28	.13	2.77
1975	.08	.19	.10	1.40	.04	.47	.07	.44	(4)	.28	.15	3.22
1976	.12	.13	.13	1.29	.05	.39	.06	.68	.01	.13	.10	3.09
1977	.12	.13	.13	1.17	.04	.44	.07	.63	.02	.28	.18	3.21
1978	.10	.11	.10	1.38	.05	.39	.07	.64	.02	.27	.16	3.29
1979	.06	.13	.08	1.14	.03	.33	.06	.53	.01	.21	.12	2.70
1980	.02	.19	.08	1.39	.03	.35	.06	.49	.03	.27	.16	3.07
1981	.04	.17	.08	1.33	.03	.37	.05	.50	.02	.20	.13	2.92
1982 <sup>3</sup>	.09	.12	.07	1.15	.02	.43	.06	.62	.01	.24	.16	2.97

<sup>1</sup>Civilian consumption only. <sup>2</sup>Includes prunes and plums. <sup>3</sup>Preliminary. <sup>4</sup>Negligible.

Note: See July 1981 *Fruit Situation* (TFS-219), for annual data prior to 1970 and September 1970 *Fruit Situation* (TFS-179), for annual data prior to 1960.

**Table 16.—Dried fruit: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, pack years, 1970 to date<sup>1</sup>**

Pack year	Apples	Apricots	Dates <sup>2</sup>	Figs	Peaches	Pears	Prunes <sup>3</sup>	Raisins	Total
<i>Pounds</i>									
1970	0.11	0.05	0.27	0.22	0.01	0.003	0.68	1.34	2.68
1971	.06	.06	.31	.19	.02	.01	.58	1.38	2.61
1972	.08	.05	.28	.12	.02	.01	.49	.96	2.01
1973	.14	.04	.28	.13	.01	.002	.54	1.40	2.54
1974	.11	.03	.25	.16	.01	.002	.51	1.33	2.40
1975	.13	.05	.35	.16	.02	.004	.60	1.63	2.94
1976	.14	.06	.42	.18	.02	.005	.52	1.25	2.59
1977	.12	.06	.36	.16	.02	.01	.48	1.30	2.51
1978	.13	.04	.32	.17	.01	.005	.42	.98	2.08
1979	.13	.06	.27	.17	.01	.01	.39	1.51	2.55
1980	.10	.03	.14	.14	.01	.01	.44	1.50	2.37
1981	.16	.05	.18	.11	.02	.01	.44	1.74	2.71
1982 <sup>4</sup>	.17	.06	.22	.13	.02	.01	.45	1.70	2.76

<sup>1</sup>Production begins midyear. Civilian consumption only. <sup>2</sup>Pits-in basis. <sup>3</sup>Excludes quantities used for juice. <sup>4</sup>Preliminary.

Note: See July 1981 *Fruit Situation* (TFS-219), for annual data prior to 1970 and September 1970 *Fruit Situation* (TFS-176), for annual data prior to 1960.



**Table 17.—Canned and chilled fruit juices (excluding frozen): Per capita consumption, product weight basis, 1970 to date<sup>1</sup>**

Year	Canned														Chilled <sup>2</sup>		
	Citrus							Noncitrus									
	Orange	Grape- fruit	Blended orange and grape- fruit	Lemon and lime	Tan- gerine	Citrus concen- trate <sup>3</sup>	Total <sup>4</sup>	Apple	Fruit nectars	Grape	Pineapple			Total <sup>4</sup>	Orange	Grape- fruit	Total <sup>4</sup>
											Single strength	Concen- trate <sup>3</sup>	Prune				
Pounds																	
1970	1.74	2.98	0.33	0.10	0.01	1.32	6.48	2.67	0.70	0.58	1.60	1.37	1.11	8.03	4.35	0.34	4.69
1971	1.59	3.26	.30	.10	.005	1.35	6.60	3.24	.68	.70	1.54	1.20	1.08	8.44	4.34	.42	4.76
1972	1.46	3.27	.25	.10	.01	1.61	6.69	2.62	.56	.54	1.66	1.11	.67	7.16	4.56	.62	5.18
1973	1.66	3.43	.23	.11	.003	1.69	7.12	2.56	.51	.56	2.02	1.24	.98	7.87	4.67	.55	5.22
1974	1.46	3.51	.21	.10	.002	1.01	6.29	2.54	.53	.67	1.09	1.16	.72	6.71	4.64	.52	5.16
1975	1.52	3.37	.22	.12	.003	2.16	7.39	2.86	.78	.58	1.97	1.16	.82	7.17	5.01	.62	5.63
1976	1.36	3.35	.31	.08	.003	1.84	6.94	3.32	.77	.56	1.02	.86	1.00	7.53	5.36	.73	6.09
1977	1.45	3.13	.21	.08	.003	1.13	6.00	3.31	.67	.45	1.15	1.15	.89	7.62	4.97	.70	5.67
1978	1.72	3.51	.16	.07	.002	1.49	6.95	4.26	.76	.92	1.27	1.36	.94	9.51	5.30	.75	6.05
1979	2.04	3.36	.07	.05	.002	1.36	6.88	5.28	.56	.64	1.27	1.47	.81	10.03	4.88	.57	5.45
1980	1.99	2.94	.09	.05	.002	1.97	7.04	4.77	.68	.65	1.30	1.37	.86	9.63	5.20	.65	5.85
1981	2.24	2.43	.07	.06	.002	2.74	7.54	6.46	.70	.67	1.35	1.48	.93	11.59	3.66	.49	4.15
1982 <sup>5</sup>	1.76	2.08	.04	.03	.001	.82	4.73	7.16	.52	.64	N.A.	N.A.	.79	9.10	3.19	.31	3.50

<sup>1</sup>Civilian consumption only. Calendar-year basis except for citrus juices which are on a pack-year basis beginning prior to year indicated. <sup>2</sup>Chilled fruit juice produced commercially from the fresh fruit in Florida; does not include reconstituted or frozen juice or fresh juice produced for local sale. <sup>3</sup>Single-strength equivalent. <sup>4</sup>Due to rounding, figures may not equal sum of components. <sup>5</sup>Preliminary. N.A. = Not available.

Note: See July 1981 *Fruit Situation* (TFS-219), for annual data prior to 1970 and September 1970 *Fruit Situation* (TFS-176), for annual data prior to 1970.

**Table 18.—Frozen citrus juices: Per capita consumption, product weight and single strength basis, 1970 to date<sup>1</sup>**

Year	Orange		Grapefruit		Blend		Lemon	
	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength
Pounds								
1970	5.91	20.83	0.21	0.74	0.001	0.003	0.01	0.06
1971	6.92	24.39	.23	.81	.001	.003	.01	.06
1972	7.90	27.85	.30	1.06	.001	.003	.02	.09
1973	7.68	20.07	.31	1.09	(2)	(2)	.01	.06
1974	8.41	29.65	.33	1.16	(2)	(2)	.01	.06
1975	9.36	32.99	.28	.99	(2)	(2)	.06	.25
1976	9.80	34.55	.07	.25	(2)	(2)	(2)	.03
1977	9.74	34.33	.52	1.83	.001	.003	.03	.14
1978	7.84	27.64	.52	1.83	(2)	(2)	.06	.25
1979	8.65	30.49	.51	1.80	(2)	(2)	.04	.17
1980	9.05	31.90	.43	1.52	(2)	(2)	.02	.09
1981	8.60	30.32	.66	2.33	(2)	(2)	.03	.14
1982 <sup>4</sup>	9.50	33.49	.73	2.57	.001	.003	.06	.25
Year	Lemonade base		Limeade <sup>3</sup>		Tangerine		Total	
	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength
Pounds								
1970	0.34	0.25	0.04	0.14	0.05	0.18	6.56	22.20
1971	.35	.26	.06	.21	.05	.18	7.62	25.91
1972	.38	.28	.06	.21	.05	.18	8.71	29.67
1973	.47	.35	.03	.11	.05	.18	8.55	21.86
1974	.43	.32	.02	.07	.04	.14	9.24	31.40
1975	.98	.73	.08	.28	.06	.21	10.82	35.45
1976	.52	.38	.06	.21	.03	.11	10.48	35.53
1977	.39	.29	.08	.28	.07	.25	10.83	37.12
1978	.68	.50	.07	.25	.06	.21	9.23	30.68
1979	.52	.38	.08	.28	.06	.21	9.86	33.33
1980	.24	.18	.08	.28	.06	.21	9.88	34.18
1981	.38	.28	—	—	.09	.32	9.76	33.39
1982 <sup>4</sup>	.73	.54	—	—	.09	.32	11.11	37.17

<sup>1</sup>Civilian consumption. Product weight includes concentrated and single-strength juices. Concentrated fruit juices converted to single-strength on basis of 3.525 pounds to 1; Lemonade base, 0.74 to 1. <sup>2</sup>Negligible. <sup>3</sup>Discontinued beginning 1981. <sup>4</sup>Preliminary.

Note: See July 1981 *Fruit Situation* (TFS-219), for annual data prior to 1970 and September 1970 *Fruit Situation* (TFS-176), for annual data prior to 1960.

**Table 19.—Wine entering U.S. distribution channels by origin and type<sup>1</sup>**

Origin and type of wine	January-March			Calendar year		
	1983 <sup>2</sup>	1982	1981	1982 <sup>2</sup>	1981	1980
<i>1,000 gallons</i>						
U.S. produced: <sup>3</sup>						
Table	67,430	72,366	69,495	291,774	288,305	271,479
Dessert	9,170	9,336	9,686	35,957	38,777	41,606
Other	12,778	12,301	12,565	65,574	63,878	64,035
Total	89,378	94,003	91,746	390,305	390,960	377,120
Imported: <sup>4</sup>						
Table	26,507	22,430	21,840	105,093	99,078	88,582
Dessert	740	529	688	3,193	2,849	2,758
Other	3,490	2,558	2,592	13,803	12,786	11,167
Total	30,737	25,517	25,120	122,089	114,713	102,507
All wine:						
Table	93,937	94,796	91,335	396,867	387,383	360,062
Dessert	9,910	9,865	10,374	39,150	41,625	44,364
Other	16,268	14,859	15,157	76,377	76,665	75,202
Total	120,115	119,520	116,866	512,394	505,673	479,628

<sup>1</sup>Due to rounding, totals may not equal sum of components. <sup>2</sup>Preliminary. <sup>3</sup>Includes taxable withdrawals only. <sup>4</sup>Imports for consumption.

SOURCE: Wine Institute's Economic Research Department from reports of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms.

**Table 20.—Canned noncitrus fruit: Canners' stocks, packs, supplies, and shipments, current seasons with comparisons<sup>1</sup>**

Item season <sup>2</sup>	Carryin	Pack	Total supply	Season shipments	June 1 stocks
<i>1,000 equivalent cases 24 No. 2-1/2's</i>					
Total-7 items:					
1980/81	10,704	51,161	61,865	45,046	16,819
1981/82	16,819	40,490	56,309	39,360	16,949
1982/83	16,949	33,263	50,212	39,689	10,523
Apricots:					
1980/81	716	2,995	3,710	2,642	1,069
1981/82	1,069	1,208	2,277	2,018	259
1982/83	259	1,626	1,885	1,666	219
Fruit cocktail:					
1980/81	2,696	14,826	17,522	12,475	5,047
1981/82	5,047	11,383	16,430	11,188	5,242
1982/83	5,242	8,722	13,964	11,016	2,948
Fruits for salad & mixed <sup>3</sup>					
1980/81	1,105	3,215	4,320	2,670	1,650
1981/82	1,650	2,545	4,195	2,816	1,379
1982/83	1,379	2,401	3,780	2,904	876
Peaches, clingstone:					
1980/81	4,465	24,991	29,456	22,817	6,639
1981/82	6,639	20,658	27,297	19,432	7,865
1982/83	7,865	17,846	25,711	20,138	5,573
Peaches U.S. freestone:					
1980/81	398	1,495	1,893	1,199	694
1981/82	694	797	1,491	1,094	397
1982/83	397	751	1,148	987	161
Pears:					
1980/81	1,324	3,639	4,963	3,243	1,720
1981/82	1,720	2,899	4,619	2,812	1,807
1982/83	1,807	1,917	3,724	2,978	746

<sup>1</sup>California only. <sup>2</sup>Season begins June 1. <sup>3</sup>Fruits for salad and mixed have been combined and reported in a single category to avoid possible disclosure of confidential information.

SOURCE: California League of Food Processors.



**Table 21.—Canned cherries and purple plums: Cannery stocks, packs, supplies, and shipments, current season with comparisons**

Item season <sup>1</sup>	Carryin	Pack	Total supply	Shipments to April 1	Stocks, from April 1	Shipments from April 1	Total season shipments
<i>1,000 equivalent cases 24 No. 2-1/2's</i>							
Total-3 items:							
1980/81	471	2,039	2,510	1,489	1,023	223	1,710
1981/82	800	1,469	2,269	1,297	971	223	1,521
1982/83	748	1,348	2,096	1,405	692		
Cherries, RSP:							
1980/81	84	545	629	507	123	46	552
1981/82	77	213	290	241	49	36	277
1982/83	13	471	484	396	89		
Cherries, sweet:							
1980/81	236	428	664	379	285	70	449
1981/82	215	316	531	372	159	51	423
1982/83	108	498	606	376	230		
Purple plums, U.S.:							
1980/81	151	1,066	1,217	603	615	107	709
1981/82	508	940	1,448	684	763	136	821
1982/83	627	379	1,006	633	373		

<sup>1</sup>Season beginning July 1 for RSP cherries and June 1 for all other items.

SOURCE: National Food Processors Association.

**Table 22.—Canned apple products: Cannery carryin, pack, supplies, shipments, and stocks, current season with comparisons**

Item and season <sup>1</sup>	Carryin	Pack		Supply		Shipments		April 1 stocks
		To April 1	Total season	To April 1	Total season	To April 1	Total season	
1,000 equivalent cases, 24 No. 2-1/2's								
Apples:								
1980/81	998	1,603	1,648	2,601	2,646	1,301	1,740	1,300
1981/82	905	1,291	1,317	2,196	2,222	1,046	1,460	1,150
1982/83	762	1,564		2,326		1,250		1,076
Applesauce:								
1980/81	3,211	9,922	10,636	13,133	13,847	7,873	10,835	5,261
1981/82	3,012	8,395	8,819	11,407	11,831	6,065	8,882	5,343
1982/83	2,949	10,329		13,278		7,076		6,202
1,000 equivalent cases, 24 No. 2's								
Apple juice:								
1980/81	6,736	20,440	26,446	27,176	33,182	17,489	26,469	9,686
1981/82	6,713	20,847	26,275	27,560	32,988	18,214	26,882	9,346
1982/83	6,116	21,342		27,458		18,397		9,060

<sup>1</sup>Season beginning August 1.

SOURCE: National Food Processors Association.

**Table 23.—Canned fruit: Commercial pack of principal items by size of container, United States, 1980-83 (Basis equivalent cases of 24 No. 2-1/2 cans)**

Item and season <sup>1</sup>	Retail size <sup>2</sup>		Institutional size No. 10		Total pack	Item and season <sup>1</sup>	Retail size <sup>2</sup>		Institutional size No. 10		Total pack
		Percent of pack		Percent of pack				Percent of pack		Percent of pack	
	Quantity		Quantity				Quantity		Quantity		
	1,000 cases	Percent	1,000 cases	Percent	1,000 cases		1,000 cases	Percent	1,000 cases	Percent	1,000 cases
Apples:						Fruit cocktail <sup>4</sup> :					
1980/81	370	22.5	1,278	77.5	1,648	1980/81	10,845	73.1	3,981	26.9	14,826
1981/82	388	29.5	929	70.5	1,317	1981/82	9,195	80.8	2,188	19.2	11,383
1982/83 <sup>3</sup>	351	22.4	1,213	77.6	1,564	1982/83	6,604	75.7	2,118	24.3	8,722
Applesauce:						Fruit for salad and mixed <sup>4</sup> :					
1980/81	7,734	72.7	2,902	27.3	10,636	1980/81	1,785	55.5	1,430	44.5	3,215
1981/82	6,514	73.9	2,305	26.1	8,819	1981/82	1,432	56.3	1,113	43.7	2,545
1982/83 <sup>3</sup>	7,440	72.0	2,889	28.0	10,329	1982/83	1,409	58.7	992	41.3	2,401
Apricots: <sup>4</sup>						Peaches, clingstone <sup>4</sup> :					
1980/81	1,668	55.7	1,326	44.3	2,994	1980/81	16,851	67.4	8,139	32.6	24,990
1981/82	612	50.7	596	49.3	1,208	1981/82	14,690	71.1	5,968	28.9	20,658
1982/83	953	58.6	673	41.4	1,626	1982/83	11,965	67.1	5,878	32.9	17,843
Cherries, R.S.P.:						Peaches, U.S. freestone:					
1980/81	171	31.4	374	68.6	545	1980/81	1,515	85.4	259	14.6	1,774
1981/82	123	57.7	90	42.3	213	1981/82	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,105
1982/83	190	40.3	281	59.7	471	1982/83	653	81.7	146	18.3	799
Cherries, sweet						Pears:					
1980/81	239	55.8	189	44.2	428	1980/81	6,138	56.2	4,790	43.8	10,928
1981/82	192	60.8	124	39.2	316	1981/82	5,658	58.3	4,042	41.7	9,700
1982/83	269	54.0	229	46.0	498	1982/83	4,166	53.5	3,623	46.5	7,789
Cranberry sauce:						Purple plums, U.S.:					
1980/81	3,179	87.5	454	12.5	3,633	1980/81	596	55.9	470	44.1	1,066
1981/82	3,070	86.7	472	13.3	3,542	1981/82	443	47.1	497	52.9	940
1982/83	3,133	88.0	429	12.0	3,562	1982/83	191	50.4	188	49.6	379

<sup>1</sup>Season beginning for apples and applesauce August 1; September 1 for cranberry sauce; July 1 for RSP cherries; and June 1 for all other items.

<sup>2</sup>May include some institutional sizes reported as miscellaneous. <sup>3</sup>1982/83 for apples and applesauce pack to April 1. <sup>4</sup>California only.

SOURCES: National Food Processors Association and California League of Food Processors.



**Table 24.—Frozen fruit: Packers' carryin, pack, imports, supplies, apparent disappearance, and stocks of selected items, United States, 1980/81-1982/83**

Items and season <sup>1</sup>	Carryin	Pack	Imports	Total supply	Disappear- ance to Mar. 31	Stocks Mar. 31	Total season disappearance
<i>Million pounds</i>							
Total—9 items:							
1980/81	222.2	612.1	81.7	916.0	581.4	334.6	677.4
1981/82	238.6	586.6	47.7	872.9	599.6	273.3	689.2
1982/83	183.7	717.6	49.0	950.3	658.2	292.1	
Apples:							
1980/81	36.0	69.1	—	105.1	28.2	76.9	65.1
1981/82	40.0	105.9	—	145.9	73.9	72.0	115.3
1982/83	30.6	100.4	—	131.0	63.7	67.3	
Apricots:							
1980/81	5.4	10.4	—	15.8	11.5	4.3	12.9
1981/82	2.9	13.6	—	16.5	13.0	3.5	13.0
1982/83	3.5	16.8	—	20.3	14.4	5.9	
Cherries:							
1980/81	28.2	139.8	—	168.0	108.0	60.0	131.4
1981/82	36.6	100.0	—	136.6	90.2	46.4	108.1
1982/83	28.5	176.4	—	204.9	161.6	43.3	
Peaches:							
1980/81	20.3	56.3	—	76.6	41.0	35.6	54.7
1981/82	21.9	59.6	—	81.5	43.7	37.8	56.6
1982/83	24.9	56.7	—	81.6	46.3	35.3	
Strawberries:							
1980/81	103.3	253.1	76.0	432.4	325.1	107.3	327.1
1981/82	105.3	210.6	43.5	359.4	289.6	69.8	289.6
1982/83	69.8	272.7	<sup>2</sup> 40.1	382.6	291.2	91.4	
Blackberries:							
1980/81	6.1	20.9	—	27.0	7.7	19.3	11.3
1981/82	15.7	17.0	—	32.7	15.5	17.2	20.2
1982/83	12.5	16.3	—	28.8	18.3	10.5	
Blueberries:							
1980/81	16.0	36.4	5.7	58.1	40.3	17.8	50.1
1981/82	8.0	50.1	4.2	62.3	47.6	14.7	56.4
1982/83	5.9	46.5	<sup>2</sup> 5.0	57.4	38.1	19.3	
Boysenberries:							
1980/81	1.3	4.7	—	6.0	2.0	4.0	2.5
1981/82	3.5	3.6	—	7.1	4.0	3.1	4.0
1982/83	3.1	5.1	<sup>2</sup> 2.5	10.7	7.8	2.9	
Raspberries:							
1980/81	5.6	21.4	—	27.0	17.6	9.4	22.3
1981/82	4.7	26.2	—	30.9	22.1	8.8	26.0
1982/83	4.9	26.7	<sup>2</sup> 1.4	33.0	16.8	16.2	

<sup>1</sup>Season beginning May 1 for strawberries, June 1 for apricots and boysenberries, October 1 for apples and July 1 for all other items.

<sup>2</sup>Estimated.

Pack data from American Frozen Food Institute; stocks, Statistical Reporting Service; imports, Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

**Table 25.—U.S. wholesale price indexes of selected dried and frozen fruit items, by months 1981-83**

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1967=100												
<b>DRIED FRUIT:</b>												
Prunes (24-1 lb. pkg.):												
1981	273.7	270.7	270.7	272.7	270.7	270.7	270.7	270.7	270.7	270.7	270.7	278.7
1982	278.7	281.7	281.7	281.7	281.7	281.7	281.7	281.7	284.2	284.2	284.2	281.7
1983	N.P.	281.7	281.7	281.7	N.P.							
Raisins (24-15 oz. pkg.):												
1981	459.1	443.5	443.5	443.5	448.0	448.0	459.1	459.1	459.1	459.1	459.1	462.7
1982	462.7	452.4	452.4	452.4	448.0	448.0	448.0	448.0	445.5	454.6	454.6	454.6
1983	N.P.	450.6	449.8	449.7	N.P.							
<b>FROZEN JUICE:</b>												
Orange, conc. (12-6 oz. cans):												
1981	231.8	280.2	312.2	338.1	338.1	338.1	338.1	338.1	335.0	335.0	326.3	313.8
1982	312.9	328.8	336.4	328.2	316.5	309.5	309.4	307.1	307.8	307.7	307.5	303.2
1983	304.0	300.8	299.6	299.1	302.3							

N.P. = Not published.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

**Table 26.—Canned citrus juice: U.S. packs of selected items, 1981/82 and earlier seasons**

Item and State	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82
1,000 equivalent cases, 24 No. 2's					
<b>Grapefruit:</b>					
Florida	17,246	16,764	16,604	14,231	15,724
Texas	4,690	3,462	3,606	2,005	1,894
California-Arizona	4,443	4,949	4,018	3,193	2,811
Total	26,379	25,175	24,228	19,429	20,429
<b>Orange:</b>					
Florida	11,654	13,222	13,869	13,012	11,504
Texas	2,427	2,209	2,419	2,195	1,057
California-Arizona	1,748	2,795	2,079	2,397	1,169
Total	15,829	18,226	18,367	17,604	13,730
<b>Blend:</b>					
Florida	1,664	1,255	1,314	984	727
Texas	87	80	82	47	42
California-Arizona	194	95	138	51	43
Total	1,945	1,430	1,534	1,082	812

SOURCES: National Food Processors Association and Florida Citrus Processors Association.



**Table 27.—Fresh fruit: Retail price, marketing margin, and grower and packer return per pound, sold in Baltimore, indicated months, 1982 and 1983**

Commodity and season	Retail price <sup>1</sup> (cents)	Marketing margin		Grower and packer return <sup>2</sup> (f.o.b. shipping point price) <sup>3</sup>	
		Cents	Percentage of retail price	Cents	Percentage of retail price
Apples, Eastern Delicious:					
March 1983	41.3	24.6	60	16.7	40
February 1983	41.3	25.6	62	15.7	38
March 1982	46.3	24.7	53	21.6	47
Apples, Washington, Red Delicious:					
March 1983	69.0	44.2	64	24.8	36
February 1983	60.0	40.8	68	19.2	32
March 1982	64.0	28.0	44	36.0	56
Grapefruit:					
March 1983	27.0	17.6	65	9.4	35
February 1983	27.0	16.3	60	10.7	40
March 1982	25.4	16.2	64	9.2	36
Lemons, Western:					
March 1983	59.8	40.1	67	19.7	33
February 1983	69.5	51.2	74	18.3	26
March 1982	69.8	51.2	73	18.6	27
Oranges, California Navel:					
March 1983	34.2	20.4	60	13.8	40
February 1983	38.1	23.8	62	14.3	38
March 1982	41.0	23.0	56	18.0	44
Oranges, Florida:					
March 1983	26.4	14.7	56	11.7	44
February 1983	26.4	15.0	57	11.4	43
March 1982	34.2	19.9	58	14.3	42

<sup>1</sup>Retail price Maryland State Dept. of Agriculture   <sup>2</sup>For quantity of product equivalent to retail unit sold to consumers: Because of waste and spoilage during marketing, equivalent quantity exceeds retail unit.   <sup>3</sup>Production areas: Apples, Eastern Delicious-New York State; Apples, Delicious-Washington State; Grapefruit-Florida, and Lemons-California

**Table 28.—Fresh fruit: Representative truck rates for selected fruits,  
January-June, 1982-83<sup>1</sup>**

Commodity, area, and city	1982						1983					
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
<i>Dollars per package</i>												
Apples (Tray packed carton):												
Yakima, Washington area to:												
Atlanta	2.79	NA	2.69	2.70	2.82	NA	2.79	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chicago	2.08	2.13	2.08	2.13	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.28
Dallas	2.50	2.39	2.42	2.44	2.42	2.42	2.47	NA	2.56	2.56	2.42	2.47
Denver	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.58	1.50	1.58	NA	1.56	1.53	1.44	1.55
Los Angeles	1.50	1.44	1.39	1.50	1.33	1.33	1.47	1.56	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
New York City	3.17	3.17	3.25	3.17	3.22	3.17	3.25	3.32	3.25	3.25	3.17	3.15
Hudson Valley												
New York area to:												
Atlanta	1.22	1.17	1.11	1.11	1.11	—	1.06	1.11	1.11	1.14	1.11	—
New York City	.47	.53	.56	.53	.53	—	.53	.53	.53	.66	.66	—
Martinsburg, West Virginia												
area to:												
Atlanta	1.06	1.01	1.01	1.06	1.06	—	1.14	1.07	1.09	1.06	1.06	—
New York City	.85	.85	.85	.90	1.06	—	.95	.94	.94	.94	.94	—
Grapefruit (4/5 bu. ctn.)												
Lakeland, Florida area to:												
Atlanta	.47	.48	.48	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55
Chicago	1.34	1.26	1.28	1.39	1.52	1.57	1.26	1.39	1.26	1.26	1.36	1.51
New York City	1.30	1.26	1.28	1.47	1.52	1.57	1.26	1.44	1.23	1.26	1.39	1.51
Grapes (23 lb. lug)												
Fresno area to:												
Atlanta	1.42	1.56	1.74	1.63	—	—	1.49	1.53	1.49	NA	—	—
Chicago	1.25	1.28	1.35	1.28	—	—	1.22	1.39	1.18	NA	—	—
Dallas	.94	.94	1.08	1.01	—	—	.97	1.08	.97	NA	—	—
New York City	1.63	1.77	1.94	1.77	—	—	1.74	2.01	1.74	NA	—	—
Citrus (7/10 bu. ctn.)												
Southern California area to:												
Atlanta	1.95	1.95	2.20	2.00	2.15	3.00	1.80	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.95	2.35
Chicago	1.65	1.75	2.15	1.95	2.10	2.45	1.70	1.80	1.75	1.75	1.78	2.30
Dallas	1.35	1.45	1.55	1.30	1.52	1.70	1.35	1.50	1.40	1.40	1.45	1.90
Denver	1.10	1.20	1.25	1.15	1.15	1.40	1.15	1.20	1.10	1.10	1.20	1.30
New York City	2.50	2.55	3.05	2.45	2.95	3.45	2.55	2.60	2.60	2.55	2.65	3.50
Oranges (4/5 bu. ctn.)												
Lakeland, Florida area to:												
Atlanta	.50	.50	.50	.58	.58	.58	.58	.58	.58	.58	.58	.58
Chicago	1.37	1.31	1.34	1.39	1.52	1.60	1.26	1.44	1.29	1.29	1.39	1.52
New York City	1.37	1.31	1.35	1.47	1.52	1.60	1.26	1.44	1.26	1.29	1.42	1.52

<sup>1</sup>Reported from a sample of shippers and/or truck brokers in specified areas for shipments during the first week of each month. N.A. = Not available.

SOURCE: Fruit and Vegetable Truck Rate Report.



**Table 29.—U.S. monthly average price indexes for fruits**

Item	1982								1983				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
(1967=100)													
Wholesale price index:													
Fresh fruit	244.7	221.1	215.4	247.6	237.9	224.5	233.4	234.2	222.1	227.1	214.9	249.7	231.9
Citrus fruit	187.6	195.5	210.5	222.0	269.6	205.9	171.8	176.5	159.5	152.0	138.0	175.2	160.2
Other fruit	269.1	231.2	216.1	257.5	221.5	231.4	231.4	259.0	249.3	259.9	248.8	282.1	263.2
Dried fruit	407.2	407.2	407.2	407.2	406.9	412.5	412.5	411.3	410.2	411.4	410.4	411.9	412.0
Canned fruit and juice	284.1	287.1	285.1	283.8	281.2	281.6	279.9	283.4	284.6	283.2	282.4	281.9	284.1
Canned fruit	250.6	255.3	252.9	250.5	245.4	246.3	243.9	245.0	247.5	245.5	245.7	245.0	248.9
Canned fruit juice	337.1	337.3	335.9	336.4	337.7	337.4	336.8	343.9	342.8	342.6	340.2	339.9	339.5
Frozen fruit and juice	306.4	302.3	302.7	301.3	301.9	301.9	302.8	297.5	298.3	296.1	300.1	300.3	302.3
Consumer price index:													
Fresh fruit	318.8	340.8	332.4	336.1	329.0	317.1	288.9	273.9	268.3	270.5	282.8	291.9	300.6
(1977=100)													
Index of fruit prices received by growers <sup>1</sup>	164	166	204	185	293	194	180	147	135	129	120	123	126

<sup>1</sup>Index for fresh and processed.

SOURCES: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, and Agricultural Prices, SRS.

**Table 30.—Citrus fruit: Production, 1980/81, 1981/82, and indicated 1982/83<sup>1</sup>**

Crop and State	Boxes			Ton equivalent		
	Utilized		Indicated	Utilized		Indicated
	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
	1,000 boxes <sup>2</sup>			1,000 short tons		
Oranges:						
Early, midseason, and Navel varieties <sup>3</sup> :						
California	38,750	27,000	41,000	1,453	1,013	1,537
Florida	105,600	74,000	70,200	4,752	3,330	3,159
Texas	2,600	3,610	3,800	110	153	162
Arizona	900	900	1,000	34	34	37
Total	147,850	105,510	116,000	6,349	4,530	4,895
Valencias:						
California	26,500	16,000	29,000	994	600	1,088
Florida	66,800	51,800	72,000	3,006	2,331	3,240
Texas	1,730	2,330	2,100	74	99	89
Arizona	1,700	2,150	2,600	64	80	98
Total	96,730	72,280	105,700	4,138	3,110	4,515
All oranges:						
California	65,250	43,000	70,000	2,447	1,613	2,625
Florida	172,400	125,800	142,200	7,758	5,661	6,399
Texas	4,330	5,940	5,900	184	252	251
Arizona	2,600	3,050	3,600	98	114	135
Total oranges	244,580	177,790	221,700	10,487	7,640	9,410
Grapefruit:						
Florida all	50,300	48,100	39,400	2,138	2,044	1,675
Seedless	43,000	42,100	34,600	1,828	1,789	1,471
Pink	14,600	14,800	12,800	621	629	544
White	28,400	27,300	21,800	1,207	1,160	927
Other	7,300	6,000	4,800	310	255	204
Texas	6,700	13,900	11,500	268	556	460
Arizona	2,800	2,400	2,900	90	77	93
California	8,060	6,610	7,000	263	216	229
Desert Valleys	4,260	3,410	3,700	136	109	118
Other areas	3,800	3,200	3,300	127	107	111
Total grapefruit	67,860	71,010	60,800	2,759	2,893	2,457
Lemons:						
California	24,300	18,500	20,800	923	703	790
Arizona	7,000	6,300	5,200	266	239	198
Total lemons	31,300	24,800	26,000	1,189	942	988
Limes:						
Florida	1,200	1,300	1,700	48	52	68
Tangelos:						
Florida	4,900	5,100	3,800	221	230	171
Tangerines:						
Florida	3,000	2,500	2,250	143	119	107
Arizona	700	750	700	26	28	26
California	1,860	1,730	1,700	70	65	64
Total tangerines	5,560	4,980	4,650	239	212	197
Temples:						
Florida	3,600	3,200	4,700	162	144	212
Total citrus	359,000	288,180	323,350	15,105	12,113	13,503

<sup>1</sup>The crop year begins with bloom of the first year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. <sup>2</sup>Net content of box varies. Approximated averages are as follows: Oranges-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 90 lbs.; Texas 85 lbs.; Grapefruit-California, Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67, lbs.; Florida, 85 lbs.; Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons, 76 lbs.; Limes 80 lbs.; Tangelos, 90 lbs.; Tangerines-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 95; and Temples 90 lbs. <sup>3</sup>Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and midseason varieties in Florida and Texas, including small quantities of tangerines in Texas.

SOURCES: Crop Production, SRS and Florida Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

**Table 31.—Chilled citrus juices and fruit: Florida canners' stocks, packs, supplies, and movement, current season with comparisons**

Item and season	Carryin	Pack		Supply		Movement		Stocks
		To date <sup>1</sup>	Total season	To date <sup>1</sup>	Total season	To date <sup>1</sup>	Total season	
1,000 gallons								
Chilled juice <sup>2</sup> :								
Orange:								
1980/81 <sup>3</sup>	16,714	162,693	212,980	179,407	229,694	149,638	213,759	29,786
1981/82	15,935	143,020	181,000	158,955	196,935	127,408	182,279	31,547
1982/83	14,656	141,284		155,940		118,068		37,872
Grapefruit:								
1980/81 <sup>3</sup>	2,751	18,353	26,023	21,104	28,774	17,468	26,292	3,636
1981/82	2,482	15,801	22,943	18,283	25,425	15,816	23,224	2,467
1982/83	2,201	13,472		15,673		13,852		1,821
Chilled fruit:								
Grapefruit sections:								
1980/81 <sup>3</sup>	480	1,895	1,895	2,375	2,375	1,348	1,871	1,027
1981/82	504	1,579	1,579	2,083	2,083	1,096	1,476	987
1982/83	607	888		1,495		729		766
Oranges sections:								
1980/81 <sup>3</sup>	390	547	547	937	937	426	648	511
1981/82	289	494	494	783	783	446	559	337
1982/83	224	364		588		280		308
Citrus salad:								
1980/81 <sup>3</sup>	502	1,475	1,586	1,977	2,088	1,380	1,850	597
1981/82	238	1,704	1,704	1,942	1,942	1,073	1,470	869
1982/83	472	1,235		1,707		861		846

<sup>1</sup>For 1982/83 season, week ending June 11; 1981/82 season, week ending June 12; 1980/81 season, June 6. These respective dates include data through the 36th week of each season. <sup>2</sup>Pack data are from fruit and frozen concentrated juices, but excludes reprocessed single strength. <sup>3</sup>The 1980/81 season incorporates 53 weeks.

Compiled from Florida Citrus Processors Association.



**Table 32.—Canned citrus juices and fruit: Florida canners' packs, supplies, and movement, current season with comparisons**

Item and season	Carryin	Pack		Supply		Movement		Stocks <sup>1</sup>
		To date <sup>1</sup>	Total season	To date <sup>1</sup>	Total season	To date <sup>1</sup>	Total season	
1,000 cases, 24 No. 2's								
Juices:								
Oranges: <sup>2</sup>								
1980/81 <sup>4</sup>	2,513	11,612	13,012	14,125	15,525	8,832	13,031	5,294
1981/82	2,494	9,923	11,503	12,417	13,997	7,994	11,593	4,423
1982/83	2,404	7,752		10,156		7,387		2,769
Grapefruit: <sup>3</sup>								
1980/81 <sup>4</sup>	3,412	13,218	14,231	16,630	17,643	9,645	14,336	6,985
1981/82	3,308	14,243	15,725	17,551	19,033	9,941	14,767	7,610
1982/83	4,266	9,451		13,717		9,295		4,422
Blend:								
1980/81 <sup>4</sup>	406	980	984	1,386	1,390	743	1,051	644
1981/82	339	688	727	1,027	1,066	637	865	390
1982/83	201	601		802		474		328
Tangerine:								
1980/81 <sup>4</sup>	6	9	9	15	15	7	11	7
1981/82	4	6	6	10	10	6	9	4
1982/83	1	4		5		4		1
Canned Fruits								
Grapefruit sections:								
1980/81 <sup>4</sup>	288	1,671	1,671	1,959	1,959	1,047	1,552	912
1981/82	407	1,344	1,344	1,751	1,751	897	1,363	854
1982/83	388	1,235		1,623		743		880
Orange sections:								
1980/81 <sup>4</sup>	5	19	19	24	24	10	16	13
1981/82	7	14	14	21	21	12	17	9
1982/83	4	35		39		15		24
Citrus salad:								
1980/81 <sup>4</sup>	18	79	79	97	97	54	77	43
1981/82	20	69	69	89	89	52	73	37
1982/83	16	94		110		48		62

<sup>1</sup>For 1982/83 season, week ending June 11; 1981/82 season, week ending June 12; 1980/81 season, June 6. These respective dates include data through the 36th week of each season. <sup>2</sup>Includes reconstituted orange juice. <sup>3</sup>Includes reconstituted grapefruit juice. <sup>4</sup>1980/81 season incorporates 53 weeks.

Compiled from Florida Citrus Processors Association.

**Table 33.—U.S. monthly average fruit prices received by growers**

Commodity and unit	1982							1983					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Apples for fresh use (cts./lb.)	17.6	16.7	13.3	17.5	15.1	14.4	13.7	11.8	12.3	12.8	11.3	11.4	10.5
Pears for fresh use (\$/ton)	—	—	243.00	197.00	232.00	298.00	330.00	298.00	315.00	333.00	326.00	336.00	324.00
Peaches for fresh use (cts./lb.)	17.6	19.7	20.9	21.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.2
Strawberries for fresh use (cts./lb.)	48.2	52.6	66.0	50.6	63.3	126.0	—	80.8	80.8	65.0	46.1	47.4	52.2
Oranges: (\$/box) <sup>1</sup>													
Fresh use	10.76	12.11	12.62	20.02	13.57	10.27	6.72	4.70	4.05	3.93	3.86	2.86	3.02
Processing	5.33	.16	.16	.16	.80	3.03	4.16	4.72	4.41	3.00	4.44	4.89	4.39
All	6.89	9.47	8.54	17.47	9.24	7.43	4.68	4.71	4.31	3.47	4.32	4.55	4.09
Grapefruit: (\$/box) <sup>1</sup>													
Fresh use	3.97	5.99	4.35	4.56	4.07	3.53	3.56	3.36	3.12	3.18	3.35	2.99	4.18
Processing	-.48	-1.20	-1.32	-1.10	-.83	-.36	-.03	.18	.27	.23	.03	-.28	-1.32
All	1.42	3.27	2.22	2.84	2.65	1.89	1.88	1.64	1.28	1.49	1.86	1.66	1.33
Lemons: (\$/box) <sup>1</sup>													
Fresh use	9.54	11.64	—	12.66	10.14	6.35	4.77	4.82	2.21	2.74	2.92	2.90	3.20
Processing	-1.86	-1.86	—	-3.14	-3.14	-2.92	-2.92	-2.92	-2.92	-2.92	-2.92	-2.92	-2.92
All	4.14	6.06	—	5.48	2.70	1.70	.41	.17	-.63	.02	-1.10	-.77	.12
Tangerines: (\$/box) <sup>1</sup>													
Fresh use	—	—	—	14.30	15.30	10.10	6.99	4.28	2.79	1.28	1.32	-.62	—
Processing	—	—	—	-.70	-1.20	-.77	-.12	-.03	-1.54	-1.59	-1.67	-2.01	—
All	—	—	—	11.49	10.17	7.24	4.49	2.04	.37	.06	-.36	-1.01	—

<sup>1</sup>Equivalent on-tree returns.

SOURCE: Agricultural Prices, SRS

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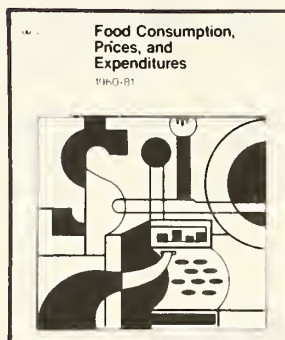
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